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The Antiquary

An Illustrated Magazine
devoted to
the study of
the Past

*"I love everything
that's old: old friends,
old times, old manners,
old books, old wine."*

Goldsmith

Contents

	PAGE
Notes of the Month (Illustrated) -	401
A Study of Early Map-views of London. By WILLIAM MARTIN, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A. (Con- cluded)	406
Wetwang Church. By the Rev. E. MAULE COLE, M.A., F.G.S. (Illustrated)	412
St. Nicholas Hospital at Barle- down. By ARTHUR HUSSEY	414
Solsbury Hill Camp, near Bath. By W. G. COLLINS, and T. C. CANTRILL, B.Sc. LOND., F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of England	
and Wales. (Illustrated) (Con- tinued)	419
The Primary Visitation of Robert Sanderson, Bishop of Lin- coln in 1662, for the Arch- deaconry of Leicester. By A. PERCIVAL MOORE. (Continued)	425
Th: Antiquary's Note-Book.	
FLINT SICKLES	430
At the Sign of the Owl	431
Antiquarian News	433
Reviews and Notices of New Books. (Illustrated)	436
Correspondence	440

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Take Care of Your Health

is one of those ordinary everyday admonitions that are so rarely observed. Health, the most valuable, is often the most neglected of all earthly blessings. It is not until a man experiences a sensible decline of his vital powers that he begins to bestow any really serious thoughts upon the matter. So long as he is free from pain and inconvenience he is usually content to let things drift, with the inevitable result that diseases which might have been easily dealt with at an early stage are allowed to attain alarming and dangerous proportions. This is particularly the case with regard to Stomach and Liver derangements. So little is the importance of sound, healthy digestion understood or appreciated that it is usual to disregard common symptoms of disorder, and not until actual pain or weakness is established is the matter seriously attended to. This is indeed surprising when we remember how largely the Stomach and Liver determine the health of the entire body, and even more remarkable when we recall the fact that the digestive organs can be maintained in perfect health by an occasional dose of BEECHAM'S PILLS. If your Stomach, Liver, or Bowels are out of order BEECHAM'S PILLS will put them right, and if they are in order BEECHAM'S PILLS will keep them right.

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A New County History

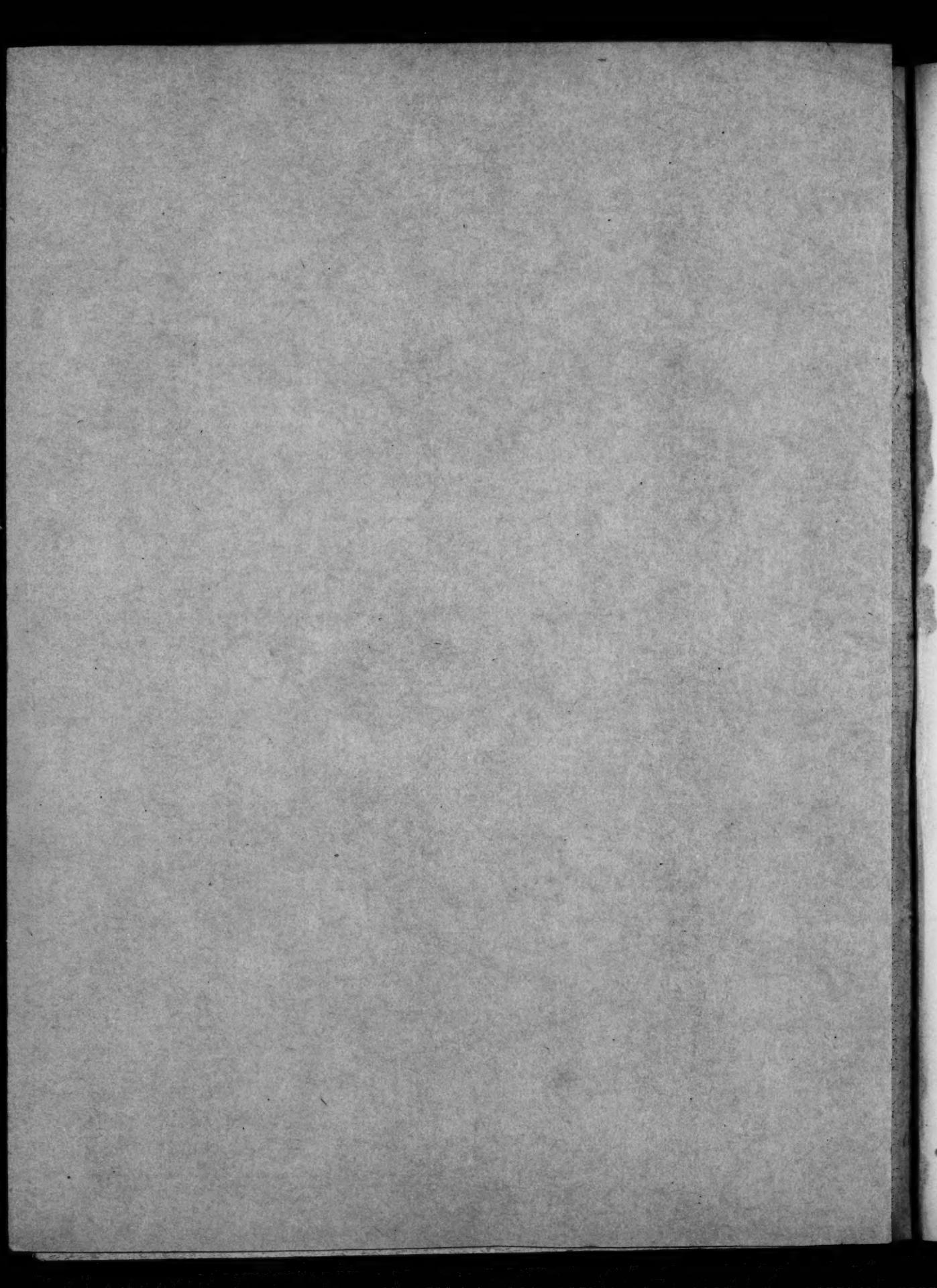
THE HISTORY OF PEMBROKESHIRE

By the Rev. JAMES PHILLIPS

Demy 8vo., Cloth Gilt, 12s. 6d. net (by post, 12s. 11d.)

¶ Pembrokeshire, compared with some of the counties of Wales, has been fortunate in having a very considerable published literature, but as yet no history in moderate compass at a popular price has been issued. The present work will supply the need that has long been felt. Pembrokeshire is proudly called by its inhabitants the "Premier County" of Wales, and a strong claim may be made to the title historically, and in other respects. It was made a County Palatine in 1138, before any Welsh county had been formed. It long held the metropolitan see of the Welsh Church within its borders. It gave to Wales its Patron Saint, and many leaders before and after him. The noble harbour of "this same blessed Milford," which it contains, has made it the scene of many a stirring affray—Danes have ravaged its coasts, Strongbow sailed from its shores to invade Ireland, and Flemish refugees settled on its upper reaches.

ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.





The Antiquary.



NOVEMBER, 1909.

Notes of the Month.

IN the autumn of last year a beginning was made of excavations on the site of Pipewell Abbey, Northamptonshire, but rain and ill success stopped the work, which was not resumed until last month, October. The result of the excavations, now completed, has been to prove conclusively the whereabouts of the site of the Abbey Church, and, incidentally, the position of several of the adjacent buildings. The church itself stood on the north-west portion of the field between the brook and the road, its western end probably being under the house and farm buildings now occupied by Mr. Gibson. To the east of the church was the graveyard, which the curious wooded mound, supposedly a rubbish heap, adjoins. To the south of the church were the cloisters, now indicated by a square, flat, grassy space, while adjoining them on the east was the Chapter house. The position of other buildings is also discernible further south, some which are unimportant being on the other side of the brook, but they cannot all be indicated with much exactitude.

The fact is that owing to the activity in building great houses which followed the Dissolution of the monasteries all the materials of the Abbey and its buildings which were of any value at all were taken away, the very foundations themselves even having been to a large extent grubbed up. It is, indeed, recorded early in the reign of Edward VI. that the stone of St. Mary's Chapel, Rothwell, was of "less worth because my Lord Marquis

VOL. V.

of Northampton selleth the stone of Pypwell Church, which is within a mile and a half of it."

To turn to the recent work, however, so far as the church itself is concerned, only the foundations of some of the pillars of the tower, nave, and presbytery, and a small piece of the east wall, have been found; everything else in the church, including the floor, has apparently been removed. It was hoped that the bases of some pillars, flooring, and the gravestones of an abbot or two might have been found in the Chapter house, but, with the exception of the discovery of one sarcophagus without an inscription, only small fragments of the tiling of the floor and slight remains of walls rewarded the diggers. Immediately to the north of the Chapter house, however, there was a stretch of the plain red-tiled floor of what is believed to be a vestry.

Some worked stone, forming parts of shafts, ribbing of roofs, etc., one stone wall, a little bit of carved foliage work, and a few glazed tiles (green and brown), were all the other tangible results of the work.

The sarcophagus was found to contain a well-preserved skeleton, but there was nothing to identify the remains. The *Kettering Leader* of October 8, to which we are indebted for the foregoing facts, says that Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A., under whose supervision the work was carried out, will prepare a plan of the site, and read a paper containing a detailed account of the results of the excavations at the annual meeting of the Northampton and Oakham Architectural and Archaeological Society in December next, so that the results achieved may be placed on permanent record.

A Reuter's telegram from Berlin, dated October 9, says: "An archaeological discovery of the first importance is announced as the result of excavations carried out by Dr. Schuchardt, of the Berlin Ethnological Museum, on the site of the so-called Roman Camp at the village of Nedlitz, near Potsdam. A sectional examination of the site revealed the foundations of an ancient Germanic house belonging to the third century B.C. This find is the first of the kind yet made, and

3 E

its importance lies in the discovery of the primary type of Germanic dwelling which was hitherto only hypothetically known. An interesting point is the curious analogy between primitive Greek and German architecture revealed by the comparison of the Germanic building with those unearthed at Troy and Mycenæ. Tools and implements were also found, including stones for grinding wheat, and the remains of bones of cattle, sheep, and boars. It was part of an ancient village. Near by are the remains of an ancient Slavonic settlement, revealing a still more elementary phase of culture."



We take the following paragraph from the *Athenæum* of October 2: "Some further interesting particulars are to hand concerning Dr. Spooner's Buddhist discoveries at Takhti-Bahi in the Peshawar Valley. The most important was that of a square stone pierced through the centre, which had evidently been the pediment of a stupa. The stone is a peculiar greenish one, and on the four sides are scenes from the life of Buddha. So far as Dr. Spooner is aware, a more perfect specimen of this cycle of the Mahaparanirvana does not exist. Among other finds near Peshawar is that of the headless figure of a goddess with four arms. This number of arms is unusual in Gandhara art. The upper pair of arms are lost, but the lower ones hold a spear and well-defined wheel respectively. The drapery of the figure is described as typically Greek."



We record with regret the death of Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., on October 12, at Edinburgh, in his eighty-fourth year. His professional life was connected with the Scottish Lunacy Board from 1857, and he was a Commissioner in Lunacy from 1870 to 1895; but he found time to become one of the leading members of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. He was the first Rhind lecturer in Archaeology, his lectures forming the basis of his work entitled *The Past in the Present: What is Civilization?* Among his other works was *A List of Travels in Scotland, 1296-1900.*



Early in September a lead coffin containing an embalmed body was unearthed at Stamford

during some drainage operations on the site of the monastery of the Black Friars, established in the thirteenth century. Mr. Henry Walker, of the Public Library, Stamford, very kindly sent us a photograph of the coffin; but as there was nothing unusual about the coffin, we have not thought it necessary to reproduce it. The find received extraordinary and reprehensible treatment, the remains being not only removed from the coffin, but torn violently from the cere-cloth, which resisted strongly the ghoulish efforts of sacrilegious hands. The coffin was bid for by a local collector, while the remains were unceremoniously buried in a field. Wild stories were set afloat by persons whom the newspapers described as "local antiquarians" as to the identity of the person whose remains had been so basely handled; and many people were persuaded that the body was that of Joan, the "Fair Maid of Kent," although why such an identification was seriously suggested it is hard to say.

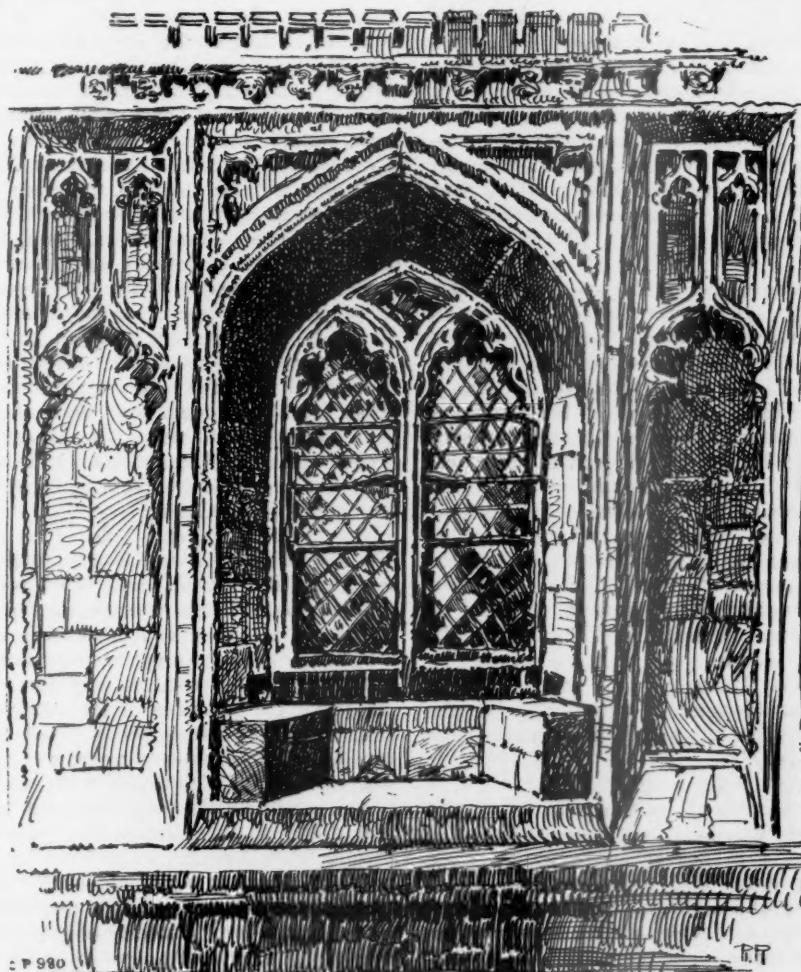
Reposing on the breast of the body and beneath the cere-cloth wrapping was found a parchment document, which was submitted to expert examination at the British Museum. Application was also made to the Home Secretary for an exhumation order for the examination and reinterment of the body. This was granted; the body was found to be that of a bearded male person, whom the document proved to have been John Staunford, priest of the Lincoln diocese. The parchment was a Bull of Pope Boniface IX., empowering the confessor of John Staunford, priest, to grant him full remission of the punishment of his sins on making his confession. The remains were restored to the leaden coffin, and were reverently reinterred in consecrated ground at Stamford, on October 7, by Black Friars with full Roman ritual.



In the last quarterly statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund it is stated that, at the request of the committee, Mr. Macalister is paying a short visit to Palestine to examine carefully a few selected sites to ascertain which of them appears to present the greatest promise of success and the best advantage in working for the next campaign. He will also visit Constantinople, where the objects

found during the late excavations are being arranged in the new museum building, which is now of great archaeological importance. In the meanwhile, the complete memoir of Gezer is in course of preparation by Mr.

In September Mr. Sydney Perks, the City Surveyor, discovered, after the walls of the Guildhall had been undergoing a thorough cleansing from paint and stucco, hidden behind a mass of plaster, one of the original



ORIGINAL FIFTEENTH-CENTURY WINDOW DISCOVERED IN THE GUILDHALL, LONDON.

Macalister, and it is expected that it will be published early next year. It will be very fully illustrated, and will present a synthetic account of the bearing of the results of the excavation on the history, ethnology, and archaeology of Palestine.

fifteenth-century windows. In the course of a close inspection of the walls, Mr. Perks noticed at the south-west corner certain peculiarities in the stonework which indicated to him the existence of a recess dating from the time of the Hall's construction.

Further investigations led to the discovery that a window had been bricked in, and presently a fine fifteenth-century window was brought to light. It is 9 feet 6 inches in height, and 6 feet 6 inches in width. On the day following the remains of a corresponding window were found on the other side of the Hall. The cleansing of the walls has also laid bare a unique and interesting feature—namely, distinct signs of the Great Fire of 1666 on the stonework, which has a black, burnt appearance. The City Surveyor is heartily to be congratulated on his find. The illustration on the previous page is reproduced, by kind permission, from the *City Press*.



An article in the *Burlington Magazine* for September last told the story of the erection and destruction of the belfries of St. Peter's, Rome. This was supplemented by an article in the *Builder* of October 9, by Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry, discussing in detail some of the architectural points of the subject, under the title "The Destroyed Spires of St. Peter's, Rome." The paper was illustrated by a two-page drawing by Mr. Tavenor-Perry, showing "Sketch Restoration of the Front of St. Peter's before the Destruction of Bernini's Campanili." The same issue contained further notes, with illustrative sketches, on the Whitgift Hospital at Croydon, by Mr. B. M. Goodwin, and a large drawing by Mr. Sidney Heath, giving a general view of Leicester Hospital, Warwick, showing the detached chapel high above the arch of the old gateway.



The collection of mummies at the British Museum has just been enriched by the addition of a fine specimen of the ninth century B.C. The mummy is that of a priestess who belonged to the fraternity of Amen-Ra at Thebes, and is in an excellent state of preservation. The bandaging, which has been carried out in accordance with the rules laid down by the brotherhood, is of linen, and arranged with the greatest care. On the lid of the coffin, which is painted in bright colours, the deceased and her soul are represented conversing with the gods of Amenti or the under world, and on the coffin itself are a number of deities, accompanied

by short lines of hieroglyphics. The mummy and coffin, which are now on exhibition in the First Egyptian Room, formed part of the well-known Amherst collection, and were presented to the museum by Lady William Cecil (Baroness Amherst of Hackney).



In a deep cutting on the Great Eastern line, near Ipswich, Miss Nina Layard unearthed early in October, at a depth of 30 feet, a strange assortment of bones of the mammoth, horse, gigantic ox, bear, wolf, red deer, and a bird, with a few flint implements of Palaeolithic type. In her opinion, these are from the Pleistocene deposits in the gravels of the original course of the River Gipping, when the present site of Ipswich was beneath its waters. The remains of the horse prove to be of peculiar interest, as up to this discovery it was generally assumed that the early horse was of small size. According to Professor Ridgeway's estimate, however, the horse here found must have been the size of a modern cart-horse. The gigantic ox became extinct in England during the Stone Age, but remained on the Continent until the time of Julius Caesar.



The *Dorset County Chronicle* of September 23 says that "the second series of excavations at Maumbury Rings was practically concluded on Saturday, September 18 (save for the filling in), after lasting three weeks instead of only two, as proposed at the outset. The reason for the extension of the time was to clear up the interesting points raised by the cuttings at the south-south-west end of the oval earthwork. The result of the work has been to substantiate the belief held locally that there was an entrance into the amphitheatre from this end, as well as the main entrance from the town side on the north-north-east, and that the bank at present filling this entrance was a comparatively modern work thrown up during the Civil War, when Dorchester, described by Clarendon as 'the seat of great malignitie,' was fortified on behalf of the Parliament against the Earl of Carnarvon. There are records of disbursements on 'defensive works at Maumbury,' and the place is described as 'ye fort called Maumbury.' From the level of the Roman entrance path to the crest of the bank the

measurement is 13·4 feet, of which the top-most 11 feet is a Cromwellian upthrow. A popular tradition which appears to be supported is that at this end was the den for keeping the wild beasts used in the fights. An enclosure, cut out of the virgin chalk, has been completely cleared out. It measures 20 feet wide and 10·4 feet deep. The height of the chalk walls varies, being about 6·5 feet high at the highest point, and sloping down somewhat towards the arena. Apparently this enclosure was roofed in, for a number of Roman tiles were found on the floor, as if they had fallen in from the collapsed roof. On Friday another coin of Constantine the Great was found—almost on the very floor of the supposed den—making the third found during the week. The other two were a Hadrian—a second brass in fine preservation—and a Constantine. In the north-east corner of the den another prehistoric pit or shaft was struck, and followed down to a depth of 19 feet from the turf level, at which depth a very fine pick of red-deer antler was found, the tines showing evidence of wear. During the last four days of the excavations, in the absence of the director (Mr. H. St. George Gray), who had to go back to Taunton, the work was carried on under the supervision of Captain John E. Acland, the honorary secretary and treasurer of the fund. Mr. Gray returned on Monday to take photos and measurements, and to plot on his plan the various finds made. The filling in will probably be finished soon."

The *Architect* of October 1 contained an interesting article on "Brasenose College, Oxford," by Mr. John Buchan, and some excellent illustrations of the college "quads" appeared in the following week's issue.

A small flat-bottomed canoe of oak, some 13 feet long and 2 feet wide, hollowed out of a single log, was recently unearthed at the outlet of the Castle Loch at Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire. Mr. Ludovic McL. Mann made the discovery the text for a capital article on ancient canoes in the *Glasgow Herald* of September 25. Some other recent antiquarian newspaper articles worth noting have been "Babylonia: an Ancient Mail Bag," by Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen, in the

Globe, October 4; "A Giant Hill Fortress: Relic of Prehistoric Wales"—i.e., the hill called Pen-y-Corddyn, near Abergele, the fortifications of which have been recently explored with the spade, in the *Manchester Guardian*, October 4; "Recent Discoveries in North Greece," by Messrs. A. J. B. Wace and M. S. Thompson, in the *Morning Post*, September 25; and an account of the season's excavatory work at Sparta, in the *Times* of the same date.



Regarding the subject of the last-mentioned article in the foregoing list, the *Guardian* of September 29 remarked: "The excavations of English archaeologists at Sparta this year have brought into clear light the outlines of the Menelaion, at once the monument and the reputed tomb of Menelaus and Helen. The site had indeed long since been identified by experts, but its serious excavation was reserved for the past summer. No traces, however, of a tomb have been found, still less of an urn which might be held to contain the ashes of the most beautiful woman of antiquity. Perhaps it is as well. We have a dim notion that, were the ashes in the hands of modern men of science, they would be subjected to chemical processes which might or might not have results worth mentioning, but to which we should somehow not like to see them subjected. Certainly even the Homeric Helen might plead with posterity to let her remains rest undisturbed. But is the legendary Queen of Menelaus the historic Helen? Dr. Frazer reminded us some years ago that we had all been rendering unwarranted honour to Diana, and he unfolded a sad tale of the goddess's indiscretions, based unhappily on evidence not easy to refute. Contrariwise, who knows that it may not be discovered one of these days that Helen was a much-wronged woman? Stranger reversals of old judgments have been known to our time."



During the excavations made for a new street near the Cottingham Road, Hull, an interesting little collection of silver coins, which were in circulation about 300 years ago, has been found by the workmen. They are slightly discoloured by long contact with the soil, but are in a very fair state of preservation.

Two of the examples have suffered a good deal at the hands of the old coin clippers of years ago, and have been so badly treated that almost the entire legend has disappeared. The coins are as follows: Two sixpences, Queen Elizabeth, dated 1575 and 1571 respectively; two shillings, Charles I., 1625-1649; one shilling, James I., 1603-1625; and also a shilling of the same King as James VI. of Scotland, dated 1602. Each of these coins is about twice the size of the coins of the same value to-day, and the collection is interesting as showing the variety of money in circulation at that time. They have been secured for the Hull Museum.



A Study of Early Map-views of London.

BY WILLIAM MARTIN, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A.

(Concluded from p. 343.)

PART II.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE EARLY MAP-VIEWS OF LONDON.

HAVING dealt with some of the cautions and considerations to be observed when interpreting early map-views, their classification may now be discussed. For many reasons a classification and an arrangement in proper sequence of the early map-views is of importance. Systematic study of topography demands a knowledge of the relative order or the position in which the various maps of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries stand to one another. From the sequence of maps, successive steps in topographical variation may be traced, and identification of sites secured. An examination of the sequence will also enable one map to be corrected by another, and a closer definition to be reached of that for which a search is undertaken. So important is this comparison that comparatively few statements can be made with confidence concerning a representation upon

a single map without consultation of the other maps, as well as of the maps of the other classes. By the collation, vagueness in representation and want of precision may be cured, and supplemented or checked to an extent sufficient for the purpose in hand, while mere conventional representation, which is always present, may be identified and valued accordingly.

In the absence of an authoritative classification, or one generally accepted, the following is submitted tentatively. Manifestly, the names and contents of the classes or groups could be varied from time to time according to requirements. As experience ripened, reallocation of the map-views would be demanded. It is also obvious that, before a classification or grouping could be considered as final, every known map-view should have received consideration, a step which suggests at the outset the collaboration of possessors of London views in the production of a complete catalogue. After settlement of the classes or groups to which dominant map-views should be allotted, the grouping of early pictures which do not partake of the character of map-views might be undertaken. The utility of a published classification or grouping would be enhanced by an accompaniment of reproductions of the typical map of each class, wholly or in part, and on the original scale or otherwise.

The present division into groups proceeds according to the originators of the maps, to certain distinguishing topographical features, and also according to claims of chronology. Although cross-division results, yet the classification approaches that which shows itself when an arrangement of the maps becomes desirable. If further division were thought expedient, the contents of each class could be tabulated according to their characteristics. For example, the classes could be subdivided into (a) originators, surveyors, or compilers; (b) engravers; (c) sellers, publishers, or places of sale; (d) date; (e) dimensions; and (f) according as the maps are originals or the first production of a survey, or as they are merely existing maps improved or are faithful copies without attempt at emendation. If these subclasses were arranged in tabular form or in columns, a space for remarks could be provided.

SUGGESTED CLASSIFICATION.

- A. A collection of map-views and similar cartographical attempts of an isolated character, dating in the main before the Reformation, c. 1530-1540.
- B. The Wyngaerde Group, dating from about 1543.
- C. The Braun and Hogenberg Group, dating from about 1554-1558.
- D. The "Agas" Group, dating later than 1561.
- E. A group in which unfenestrated circular towers are shown on Bankside, Southwark.
- F. The Norden Group, dating from 1593.
- G. Map-views based upon or similar to that which appears as an inset to Speed's map of Great Britain of date not later than 1610.
- H. Backgrounds of equestrian and other portraits, the group being distinguished by resemblance to one in which a round tower with basal enlargement is shown in Southwark.
- I. The Visscher Group, dating from 1616.
- J. The Merian Group, dating from 1638.
- K. The Porter Group, dating later than 1633.
- L. The Hollar Panoramic Group, dating from 1647.
- M. The Faithorne and Newcourt Group, dating from 1658.
- N. The "Leeke" Survey and Post-Conflagration Group, later than 1666.
- O. Unclassified.

A. *A Collection of Map-views and Similar Cartographical Attempts of an Isolated Character, dating in the Main before the Reformation, c. 1530-1540.*

For present purposes it is sufficient to collect under one head the relatively few cartographical attempts which, in the main devised before Reformation times, partake more of the nature of pictures or views than plans. For topographical study these views are, as a rule, more curious than useful. Yet the information which they are capable of yielding may be of importance. Among the early attempts at portraying London are the views upon the reverse and the obverse of the seal of the City Corporation of the time of Henry III. There is also a

suggestion of cartography in the manuscript of Matthew Paris of 1236 in the British Museum.

In the *Chronicle of England*, Pynson's edition of 1510, a crude representation of the City appears. A more important view is that reproduced by the Society of Antiquaries from a painting destroyed in the fire at Cowdray House. The painting showed the coronation procession of Edward VI. from the Tower to Westminster. Among other early representations of London there is the illuminated "Orleans" picture, *temp. Henry VII.* In this the Tower is shown together with the River, Billingsgate, London Bridge, and old St. Paul's. An interesting but small view of London with St. Paul's and its spire occurs at the head of a "Chart of the Lottery of the year 1567" (*Loseley Manuscripts*, ed. 1836). This group, of which examples have been given, is seen to be somewhat of a miscellaneous character, and consists of a number of more or less isolated pictures and maps. A complete catalogue of this group could no doubt be compiled without much difficulty.

B. *The Wyngaerde Group, dating from about 1543.*

The original of the panorama by Wyngaerde—a drawing of London and its environs in outline—is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and measures some 10 feet by 17 inches. It has been reproduced in facsimile by the London Topographical Society. A good copy appears on the walls of the Guildhall, London, between the library and the museum in the crypt. Although an unfinished sketch, it affords clues to the position, arrangement, and shape, of buildings, etc., at the time it was projected. The panorama seems hardly to have been employed to the same extent as other map-views as a basis for later publications.

C. *The Braun and Hogenberg Group, dating from about 1554-1558.*

The original of this group was included in Braun and Hogenberg's atlas, *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, which was published in 1572 at Cologne, and is on a scale of about 6 inches

to the mile. To a large extent it combines perspective representation and the modern plan. By its seeming accuracy it is fitted for the study of City topography. In all probability a contemporary map was utilized, and reduced for the purpose of the atlas. Thus it may be noticed that the word "White-chapel," which evidently was upon the earlier map, has been shorn in cutting down the map for the atlas, with the result that the syllable "Whyt" alone appears against the eastern border-line. As is shown by Mr. Alfred Marks, the date to be assigned to the drafting of the map lies between the years 1554-1558 (*The Atheneum*, March 31, 1906). Some of the maps of the atlas bear a date. Thus the map of Granada is dated 1563, which suggests that many of the maps were devised some years before their issue in the collected form. The dimensions of the map in the atlas are, exclusive of border, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 12 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

D. *The "Agas" Group, dating later than 1561.*

A map of which the earliest known copies are at the Guildhall, London, and in the Pepysian Library, Cambridge, was attributed by Vertue (1648-1756) to Ralph Agas, who died in 1621. Although the attribution to Agas rests upon slender foundation, yet the term "Agas map" conveniently denotes a special prospect and its numerous copies. The two early copies are probably variants of the original from which the map-view of London in the atlas of Braun and Hogenberg was derived. The differences between the "Braun" and the "Agas" maps are scarcely greater than those which exist between maps which are undoubtedly of the same group. Some differences would be accounted for by the common original having been copied by two artists, each having a characteristic style, and thus producing two pseudo-originals for subsequent editions.

A facsimile obtained by a collation of the two early copies was published by the London Topographical Society for the year 1905. A commentary upon Francis's reproduction of the Guildhall copy in 1874 was made by the late Mr. W. H. Overall. The reproduction measured 6 feet 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 2 feet

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Vertue assigned the date 1560 to his engraving of the map in 1737 for the Society of Antiquaries; but as St. Paul's is shown without the spire, which was destroyed in 1561, Vertue's date can only be correct by supposing a retouching of the plate at a later period. A portion of an early "Agas" appears as an etching upon the back of one of the white metal plates on which Vertue engraved his edition of 1737.

E. *Group in which Unfenestrated Circular Towers are shown on Bankside, Southwark.*

In the Crace and other collections there are curious small-dimensioned views of Bankside, Southwark, illustrating one or more circular shell-towers with prominent buttresses, but without roofs or windows. The north bank of the Thames appears at the back. These views, which are unfinished, seem to have proceeded from some earlier view. They have been employed as backgrounds of low altitude to other pictures. It is reasonable to suppose that the two circular buildings are intended for the bull-ring and the bear-pit, which are shown, for instance, in the Braun and Hogenberg map-view.

F. *The Norden Group, dating from 1593.*

John Norden, surveyor (1548-1626), published with his first part of the *Speculum Britanniae* of 1593 a map-view of London measuring 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It was engraved by Pieter van Den Keere, to whom the Dutch spelling or misspelling of many of the names may be assigned. There is reason to suppose that the buildings are in many instances something more than mere conventional representations. Although the buildings and natural features appear in perspective, the map is not far short of a plan in the modern sense. The map as produced by Norden was flanked by shields of arms of the London Companies, and at foot was bounded by a key-list of names, this list supplementing the names which appeared adjacent to the buildings shown on the face of the map. Norden's map seems to have been drawn upon, and to have largely influenced succeeding map-views of London.

G. Map-views based upon or similar to that which appears as an Inset to Speed's Map of Great Britain of Date not later than 1610.

In the *Theatre of Great Britain*, by Speed, 1611, the map of Great Britain bears an inset which gives a bird's-eye view of London from the Surrey side. Southwark is shown to contain on Bankside a cylindrical structure with flag flying, and adjacent to it a polygonal building also beflagged. The conjunction of these structures or towers serves to distinguish the present group. The cylindrical building may be either Shakespeare's "Globe" (1598-1613), or perhaps "The Playhouse"—presumably the "Rose"—of Norden's map. On the north bank of the river, at Broken Wharf, Bulmer's water-tower of 1594 is visible. The view of London which appears on the title-page of Baker's *Chronicles* belongs to this group. To this group may be also assigned the engraving by Kip of the model or view which was displayed at the top of the triumphal arch in Fenchurch Street in 1604, on the occasion of King James's entry into the City. The engraving shows the north bank of the Thames with St. Paul's and other churches and buildings. If the ascription to this group is correct, the view antedates by some years the inset to Speed's map.

H. Backgrounds of Equestrian and Other Portraits, the Group being distinguished by Resemblance to One in which a Round Tower with Basal Enlargement is shown in Southwark.

A series of portraits show a perspective view of London from the Surrey side, which is evidently based upon some common original. An equestrian portrait, after an engraving by Delaram, depicts a tower with flag flying on Bankside, having a basal enlargement such as appears in Speed's inset (Group G). The presence of this tower serves to characterize this group. In several instances, however, the portrait artist has raised his view of the mound upon which the feet of the prancing horse are standing, and in so doing has brushed out much of the Southwark background. In spite of this, however, the typical view is recognizable.

VOL. V.

A reproduction of a portion of the Delaram engraving appeared in the *Home Counties Magazine*, vol. ix., p. 81.

I. The Visscher Group, dating from 1616.

The clear and well-executed panoramic map-view of London by Visscher, dated 1616, has been copied many times, and has served as a basis for numerous representations of old London, wholly or in part. The Visscher Panorama is one of the best known of the series of map-views. A reproduction in facsimile was made by the "Old" Topographical Society of London from the original print in the King's Library, British Museum, the print bearing the date 1616. As illustrative of alteration and distortion to which by successive copyings a map-view may undergo, there is the view of old London which, obviously a Visscher Panorama, was published in 1743.

J. The Merian Group, dating from 1638.

The map-views of this group may be recognized by the occurrence on Bankside, Southwark, of three polygonal towers in proximity, and of another similar tower at the west in Paris Garden. The map-view first appeared in 1638, in the third edition of *Archontologia*, by Gottfried, in which the maps were executed by M. Merian. A notable reproduction appears as a frontispiece to some copies of Howell's *Londinopolis* of 1657. Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata* also contains an exact copy of that in Howell. In passing, it may be mentioned that only in maps based upon Merian are the "Globe" and the "Rose" polygonal playhouses—the towers above-mentioned—found standing together, and accompanied by the third tower, the Bear Garden. Even then, these buildings are wrongly identified in the accompanying key-plan.

K. The Porter Group, dating later than 1633.

Since the view of London and Westminster, including Southwark and Lambeth, by T. Porter, c. 1666, which, in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, was

reproduced by the London Topographical Society, a group of closely allied maps may, for present purposes, be styled the "Porter" Group. Each member of the group combines the map which in the catalogue of the Crace Collection is said erroneously to be by "Ryther," under date 1604, together with certain lateral portions drawn according to another style. The lateral portions may have been modelled upon the Faithorne and Newcourt map of 1658 (Group M), in which the drawings of the houses are so largely conventionalized. The so-called "Ryther" map includes the Tower on the east and the Temple on the west. Hicke's Hall, built in 1612, is shown, and also the north end of London Bridge, stripped of its houses by the fire of 1633. It is probable that the maps of this group can be referred to an original which has not yet been identified.

L. *The Hollar Panoramic Group, dating from 1647.*

The panoramic view of London, Westminster, and Southwark, by Hollar, under date 1647, has served as the model for a large number of map-views. In particular, that portion which included London Bridge and its precincts on the east to Blackfriars and the neighbourhood on the west appears in so many impressions as almost to suggest that Hollar himself might have incorporated some current and notorious view. The panorama has been republished on several occasions, and recently in facsimile by the London Topographical Society. Although dated 1647, the date of the publication and of its origination are not clear. Hollar was a Royalist fugitive from 1643 to 1652, and must therefore have worked from memory, or from sketches made before the date of his escape from England. There is, of course, the possibility of his receipt of contemporaneous information while abroad. Perhaps the panorama is that for which aid in its production was solicited in 1660 from the City Corporation by Charles II.

The share of Hollar in the illustrations, maps, and views of London which bear his name, or which have been attributed to him, requires separate and comprehensive treatment. It must here suffice to say that the

fact of Hollar having engraved or assisted in engraving a particular map is not enough, by itself, to substantiate the credibility of that map.

M. *The Faithorne and Newcourt Group, dating from 1658.*

The only two early copies of the Faithorne and Newcourt map of 1658 are in the Print-Room of the British Museum and in the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris. The map consists of a plan in which houses and churches have been isometrically represented in a highly conventional manner. In some instances, however, there have been attempts to portray faithfully the appearance of important buildings. There are signs that the older maps have been requisitioned in the compilation. In respect of Southwark, the map has been largely influenced by the view in Braun's atlas.

N. *The "Leeke" Survey and Post-Confusation Group, later than 1666.*

Subsequent to the year 1666, a demand appears to have arisen for pictorial representations of the Great Fire of London. Accordingly we find existing map-views resuscitated, and the flames and smoke arising from the burning churches and houses fittingly introduced. Not only were single map-views utilized, but also combinations of separate views were compiled. As the result, it is not unusual to find an illustration, say, of the north bank of the river taken from one bird's-eye view, and the south side from another. The adapted views, however, are often too like the journalistic device of depicting scenes according to the dictates of imagination and of hearsay to be worthy of much credence.

There is a subgroup which is clearly distinguishable—viz., one in which the maps show in plan the area denuded by the Fire, while the unburnt area which is added is drawn in bird's-eye view fashion, seemingly from map-views which antedated the conflagration. Thus a survey of the denuded area was effected by Leeke and others soon after the Fire, and a reduction from eight original sheets to two sheets made by Leeke.

This reduction in plan was used in the compilation of editions by other people. Unburnt portions were added in bird's-eye view fashion by Hollar, who is also responsible for views of London which embellish the margins of this combined bird's-eye view and plan. The carefully executed map-view by Hollar, of what is now the West Central District, is executed in much the same style, although in an improved manner, as that which characterizes the unburnt areas of the Leeke plan. In the additions to the plan of the burnt area important buildings seem to have been delineated according to their appearance, but the mere dwelling-house is signified as a rule by conventional markings. There are also occasional representations of the Great Fire, from which the topography of the City may be studied. But in these instances the border-line is reached as regards the subject of the present article.

From the foregoing it can be seen that this Post - Conflagration Group divides into the following subgroups—viz. :

1. Those which embody Leeke's survey, with the additions of the unburnt area and the marginal views and embellishments by Hollar and other artists.

2. Those which employ current map-views, a single view or a combination of views being taken for showing the Great Fire.

3. Occasional pictures of the Great Fire from which City topography may be studied.

The common original of the unburnt area also requires to be allotted to a group or itself give the name to a group.

O. Unclassified.

To this group would fall individual map-views which are not directly or indirectly referable to either of the classes which have been tentatively chosen. As the views of this group increased in number, groups would show themselves, and these would be added to the present list. Those maps which were compiled from several of the groups, and appeared as combinations of other maps, could be allotted to this group or could form a distinct "combination" group. In general the miscellaneous group would consist of map-views which temporarily find a resting-place here.

Concluding Remarks.

An examination of the sixteenth and seventeenth century map-views of London leads to the conclusion that little reliance is as a rule to be placed upon a single map. Some such considerations as have been set out must be borne in mind when attempting to reach conclusions upon, let us say, the shape of buildings, their presence at the date which the map bears or at which it is published, or as to the number of the buildings, and concerning other kindred matters. If among the points which have been raised for consideration one is more important than another, it is that which looks to the sequence of the early map-views in, and the allotment of the views to, their classes or groups.

If inclination and opportunity concurred, much might be accomplished single-handed in the way of a scientific examination, classification, and exposition of the proper method of study. Far more desirable is it, however, that several investigators should collaborate and publish their results. An ideal committee for the investigation and classification of the pictorial maps would consist of a few experts in various branches of study. In addition, each expert should be broadly acquainted with the history of London, its institutions and topography. One member of the committee might, for instance, have specialized in churches existing before the Great Fire; another in the water-supply, so as to identify towers, works, and conduits; others might be masters of heraldry, profound in architecture, or versed in engraving, and so on. Such a combination would lead to the production of a standard work, which, receiving the confidence of historians, antiquaries, and map-readers, would prove invaluable to all interested in any way in the graphical depiction of London in one of its most important phases.



Wetwang Church.

BY THE REV. E. MAULE COLE, M.A., F.G.S.

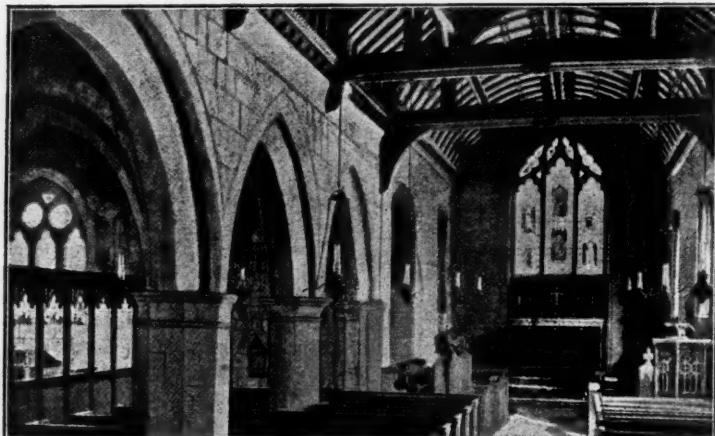
WETWANG is a village on the Yorkshire Wolds, East Riding, containing a population of over 600 souls.

In a way it is important, where villages are far apart, as possessing a railway-station, a mill, a doctor, a saddler, several butchers, bricklayers, tailors, carpenters, shoemakers, milliners, blacksmiths, and shops for groceries. A wheelwright has the custom of the country round for miles for making waggons.

sufficient to state now that it is Norse and more particularly Icelandic.

According to *Domesday* Wetwang was a manor belonging to the Archbishops of York before the Conquest, who had here 13½ carucates (= 1,620 acres) of land to be taxed. As it has always been a three-shift manor, the total acreage would therefore amount to 2,430 acres, the third part, fallow, not being taxed.

From the fact of its being an Episcopal manor, it follows that there must have been a Saxon church here before the present one, for the lords of the manor would certainly build a church for their tenants. All traces,



WETWANG CHURCH: INTERIOR.

Wetwang lies at the intersection of two Roman roads, one from York to Bridlington, and the other from Malton to Beverley. At this point a Romano-British cemetery has been discovered, and numerous Roman coins have been picked up in the adjacent fields.

The parish returns two prebendaries to York Minster—that of Wetwang and Holme Episcopi. The latter was once attached to Hexham by Archbishop Thomas I., but was recovered by Archbishop Grey in A.D. 1230.

As for the meaning of the place-name, which has been asked for hundreds of times, the writer must refer the inquirer to the *Saga Book* of the Viking Club, vol. iv., part 1, where it is explained at length. It will be

however, have disappeared of this early church, which was probably built of wood, and burnt during the devastation of the Wolds by the troops of William I.

On the same site, however, as we may naturally suppose, the present church was begun under the auspices of Archbishop Thurstan, *i.e.*, between A.D. 1114 and A.D. 1140.

It consisted of a nave 37 feet long, and a chancel 17 feet 4 inches wide, probably square. The respond against the original west wall has a square abacus with scalloped capital, and a square base. Some sixty years later the nave was extended 15½ feet to the west, and a tower built. The tower is tran-

sitional, with slight flat buttresses, and a pointed arch supported on half-round pillars, with a beading in the centre, round abaci on the capitals, and a water-holding moulding at the base. Some ten years ago the tower was underpinned to a depth of 8 feet, when it was discovered that there was no proper foundation, but that it was resting on numerous graves probably made before the extension of the Norman nave.

In A.D. 1260, according to the late Mr. Street, a north transept was added, the only one on the Wolds; for many years it was used as a parish schoolroom. The surviving window is in the geometrical form of the Early Decorated. The transept is now separated from the north aisle of the nave by a beautiful oak screen, and forms a Lady Chapel with a separate altar. The north aisle west of the transept contains two Perpendicular windows.

This country church, therefore, exhibits all the four prominent architectural features: Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular.

In A.D. 1900 Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., Lord of the Manor and Lay Rector, determined to restore it, and the work was entrusted to Mr. Hodgson Fowler of Durham. The Vicar, the writer of these notes, having been President of the East Riding Antiquarian Society, felt that he ought to set an example of a perfectly restored church, and refused to allow any removal of what was really old. To this Mr. Fowler readily consented, as in accordance with his own views, and so the present church is a model of church restoration, in contrast to the oft-repeated observation, "Unfortunately this church has been restored."

The roofs, screens, and seats, provided by Messrs. Thompson of Peterborough, are all of the best native oak. The roof of the chancel is panelled and beautifully carved, especially over the sanctuary. The walls, pillars, and arches remain as they were, and exhibit the old Norman work.

In removing the plaster from the walls some interesting features were discovered:

1. A south arch in the nave, leading perhaps to a chantry, with red mediæval paint on it, in imitation of Norman chevrons, similar to that at Cirencester.

2. An aumbry at the east end of the nave with a piscina adjacent.

3. A piscina in the east wall of the north aisle, and

4. Black lettering on the walls of the transept and nave, with a date at the foot of the Lord's Prayer in the nave: 29. 1660.

This evidently refers to the Restoration of Charles II. May 29 was his birthday, Oak-apple Day, and in joyful commemoration the parishioners ornamented their church. They had been deprived of their lawful Vicar, of the use of the Prayer-Book, of the right of marriage in their parish church, etc.,



WETWANG CHURCH: THE FONT.

and they showed their gratitude by beautifying the house of God. A similar feeling pervaded neighbouring parishes. At Kirkburn and at Wansford commemoration trees were planted. That at Kirkburn was blown down some ten years ago, and the writer counted the season rings, and ascertained the number to be 240, as near as possible.

The church at Wetwang is very beautiful, especially with its stained-glass windows, the work of Messrs. Burlison and Grylls of London. The east window is a replica of the Duke of Westminster's at Eccleston, near Chester. The patron saint, St. Michael, is shown over the altar with a sword over

his shoulders, and balances in his left hand, weighing souls. The other windows in the chancel exhibit the patron saints of the United Kingdom, and three female saints, the Virgin Mary, St. Anne, and St. Elizabeth. The window in the tower is a memorial window by the same artists, representing St. Hilda of Whitby, with a brass tablet at the base: "Ad Dei gloriam et in memoriam Hildæ Mariae Franciscæ Erskine Cole, quæ in vitam intravit sempiternam. Jan. XXIII, A.D. MDCCXCXVIII, atat 22." The whole of the remaining windows are to be filled with stained glass next year, when the church will be a gem.

The tower contains a fine clock with skeleton face, which chimes the quarters and strikes the hours. The works are in a glass case on the floor. It was executed by Mr. Newey, clockmaker, York, and given by Mr. J. W. Farnsides, a barrister in London, in memory of his sister, who died at Wetwang in 1895 at the early age of twenty. It contains every modern improvement. The beautiful Norman font, dating about A.D. 1130, is ornamented with interlacing semicircular arches. A List of the Vicars, dating from A.D. 1301, has recently been placed in the nave.



The Hospitals of Kent.

I.—ST. NICHOLAS AT HARBLE-DOWN.

BY ARTHUR HUSSEY.

EN the county of Kent there were thirteen of those hospitals usually called leper hospitals, whose inmates were not only lepers, but those suffering from cancer of the face, scrofulous sores, or neglected skin eruptions, etc.

Mediæval leprosy was a far more serious disease than the leprosy spoken of in the Bible, and was not caused by the intercourse with the East at the time of the Crusades, as leprosy existed in this country before the first Crusade. It has been said that the

scourges of the spring months to the peasantry of the country were leprosy and scurvy, caused by the long diet of salted meat without vegetables during the winter months.

The General Council held at the Lateran in March, 1179, by Canon XI. ordered that lepers "unable to live with sound persons, or to attend church with them, or to get buried in the same churchyard, or have the ministrations of the proper priest," were to have their own priests, churches, and churchyards, and their lands were to be exempt from tithe.

The Council of London, in the year 1200, required that they should be kept apart, and the Church committed them to the care of the faithful, who built for them hospitals, where they were looked after, protected, and comforted. These hospitals, in various parts of England, are against a popular idea that those low side windows found in so many parish churches were for the use of lepers.

However, many of these leper hospitals were probably ordinary refuges for sick and infirm poor, as in some the proportion was one leper to three or four non-leprous inmates. As early as the end of the thirteenth century the *leprosi* were disappearing or being displaced, even from those hospitals where the intentions of the founder were explicit (*History of Epidemics in Britain*, by C. Creighton, M.D.).

Thus at St. Nicholas, Harbledown, in the time of Archbishop Theobald (1139-1161), the inmates are called the sick (*infirmis*), not lepers; whilst in the rules drawn up in 1298 they are not called lepers; and in 1375 and after *corrodies* were granted to people who were poor and needy. At the Hospital of St. Lawrence, outside Canterbury, were received not only monks who were afflicted with leprosy or other contagious diseases, but also the poor relatives of any monk who was in want. At the Hospital of St. James, at Thanington, in 1305, a Rose de Mereworth was admitted, who is not called a leper; whilst at New Romney, by the year 1363, "no lepers were to be met with," so that the hospital was empty.

Hospitals for lepers were served by a staff of chaplains, clerks, and sometimes women

attendants, but nothing is said of spreading the disease by contagion. Persons considered leprous were shunned, partly from Biblical tradition and the repulsive appearance of such persons.

ST. NICHOLAS AT HARBLEDOWN.

This hospital at Harbledown, about a mile west of the city of Canterbury, was founded in the year 1071 by Archbishop Lanfranc for the relief of lepers, both men and women. It was therefore the first leper hospital in Kent, that of St. Bartholomew at Chatham being founded in 1078.

Gervase of Canterbury, in his *Lives of the Archbishops*, says that Lanfranc founded the church of St. Nicholas to the west of the city (of Canterbury), and made a hospital for lepers, in which church he instituted priests (*clericos*), that the aforesaid sick, both the living and the dead (*vivis et defunctis*), might have spiritual ministrations, and further he assigned food and income to the same sick (vol. ii., p. 368).

When first built, this hospital was situated in the border of the Blean Forest or wood, and in early times was called the "Hospital in the Forest of Blean." The hospital and its lands were, and are at the present day, a parish.

Ralph de Turbine, who had been Bishop of Rochester (1108-1114), and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury (1114-1122), granted to this hospital in the year 1114 one penny a day out of the Manor of Lyminge, to provide milk for the lepers (*Diocesan History of Canterbury*, p. 112). In 1534 this hospital had 15s. yearly from the Archbishop of Canterbury out of his Manor of Lyminge (*Valor Ecclesiasticus*).

Henry I. (1100-1135), for the love of God and the good of the soul of his father and mother (William and Matilda), his wife, Matilda (daughter of Malcolm III., King of Scotland), and William, his son, granted to this Hospital of St. Nicholas ten perches of land from the wood about the hospital (*Three Archiepiscopal Hospitals of Canterbury*, by John Duncombe, 1785).

Among the *Charta Antiquæ* (circa 1099), in the cathedral library at Canterbury, is one of: "Theobald, by the grace of God, Arch-

bishop of England (1139-1161), etc., to all the Hundred of Westgate, know that I have given, granted, and warranted to Robert de Water, my sergeant, the land of Laborna, which is held by Wolurona, the sister of Esbern, the priest, with the wood and all other things pertaining to that land, that Adeline the niece of the aforesaid Wolurona had given to her in marriage. Paying every year from that same land for all services and customs to the sick (*infirmis*) of Herebaldun a silver marc [13s. 4d.], except the royal rights which that land contributes. Wherefore the aforesaid Robert shall quietly and freely hold that land, like as Esbern the brother of Wolurona quietly held.—Witnesses Philip the chancellor (1139), Ralph Dunett, Alan de Well, clerk, Peter Scriptor, William de Bec, steward, Walter de Wingham, Nigel son of Godfrey, and many others."

Henry II. granted between the years 1160 and 1164 a charter of protection, and also gave "to the lepers of Herbandone, that they should have every day a pack-horse load of wood, from out of the wood called Sorotta." The same king in 1173 gave to this Hospital 20 marcs (£13 6s. 8d.) a year from the fee-farm rents of the City of Canterbury until he should assign land that should be worth that amount.

Henry II., sailing from Barfleur, landed at Southampton, July 8, 1174, and on the morrow set out for Canterbury to do penance at the tomb of Archbishop Becket. When he came near enough—that is, at Harbledown—to see the church in which the body of the blessed martyr was buried, he alighted from his horse and walked on foot to the parish church of St. Dunstan, where he put on a penitential robe, and with bare feet walked to the tomb of the martyr (July 12), and received the discipline from the Bishops, monks, and priests (Roger de Hoveden).

Henry III. in 1217 issued a writ for the payment of the 20 marcs a year out of the city of Canterbury, and the arrears then due, which had been first given in 1173.

The Manor of Densted in the Parish of Charlham was given in 47 Henry III. (1262-1263) to this hospital by Hamo de Crevecoeur, the lord of that fee, to hold in perpetual alms (*Tenures of Kent*, by C. J. Elton, p. 263). This was the Hamo de

Crevecoeur who, in right of his second wife, Matilda de Averenche, held the land of the Barony of Folkestone, which went to her daughters.

The rectorial income of the Church of St. Mary at Reculver, with its chapels of Herne, Hoath, and St. Nicholas, with All Saints in the Isle of Thanet, was given on May 26, 1276, by Archbishop Robert de Kilwardby, to the Leper Hospital at Harbledown, that the warden of that hospital should pay 100 silver marcs (L66 13s. 4d.) every year to the hospital of St. John the Baptist, outside the north gate of Canterbury. This was in the place of the yearly pension of L160, which the Archbishops had been accustomed to pay. This was confirmed by the Chapter of Canterbury, to whom the Archbishop granted that, "Sede Vacante," the Chapter should have full power over the warden to remove or institute, as it seemed expedient (*Gervase of Canterbury*, vol. ii., p. 284).

Archbishop Robert de Winchelsea (1293-1313), on February 24, 1298, drew up the following rules, after he had held a visitation of the hospital :

All the brothers and sisters of the hospital were to have an uniform dress—viz., a tunic or overtunic closed, and the brothers a scapulary [a part of the monastic dress worn by both sexes over the shoulder] with hood; and the sisters a cloak of dark russet colour of one price and texture. Also furs and hoods of plain black lamb's-wool of the same price. Both the brothers and sisters were to wear low-heeled shoes of ox-leather, fastened below the middle of the shin with a strap of leather, or boots not of any other leather but that of oxen.

A brother without scapulary, or a sister without a cloak, not to go outside the gate. Further, the sisters were to have a double veil on their heads, the under one white, and the outside black.

No brother or sister was to be admitted into the hospital unless they could say the Lord's Prayer, Hail Mary, and the Creed.

They were not to alienate their lands or rents, or other possessions, without the licence of the Archbishop.

At his recent visitation of the hospital, the Archbishop had found that certain corrodies [money or allowances due to a founder for

the maintenance of one of his servants] were given to married women, and other doles to servants or similar attendants, being in good health, who thus obtained the necessities of life for themselves whilst living outside the same hospital, contrary to the intention of the founder, who required that out of all the property of the same hospital, all food and other help to those dwellings within the boundaries of the same place, was obliged to be disposed of and granted to the poor and sick of the aforesaid hospital, from out of the sustenance of the same hospital; and so cause to be deprived of its ordinary priest by ancient constitution, for the prayers, assistance, and customary services for the dead, because of this unlawful decrease of the means, by the things sold and granted to them, to the great danger of souls, and open scandal. We command and forbid that to no person outside the hospital shall a corrodie be sold or granted or paid.

The brothers and sisters, without licence from the Prior or Prioress, granted for some lawful cause, shall not wander about outside the hospital.

Brothers or sisters, being chattering, quarrelsome, or brawlers, if once, twice, or three times warned, if they shall not alter, rather than punishment be imposed them, at the fourth transgression in this manner, by order of the Prior shall be excluded from the house for ever. Likewise for disobedience if they shall continue in rebellion.

No brother or sister shall stay through the night in the City of Canterbury or its suburbs without permission, or they shall be turned out of the house after three times so doing.

Anyone convicted of immorality to be turned out, for, although not canonically professed, yet they are to live obediently and continently.

These Rules to be publicly read in the hospital before the inmates on Tuesday, in the Feast of St. Matthias the Apostle (February 24) (*Three Archiepiscopal Hospitals of Canterbury*, by John Duncombe, 1785).

It will be noticed that at that date the inmates are not called "lepers," but "the poor and sick."

When Archbishop John de Stratford, in 1342, drew up new regulations for Eastbridge Hospital in Canterbury, he gave to

the same the parish church (*ecclesiam parochialem*) of the Blessed Nicholas of Harbaldoune (Register L, fol. 78, Cathedral Library, Canterbury).

William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester (1366-1404), granted "to the poor brothers and sisters of St. Nicholas Harbledown" permission to ask for alms throughout the Diocese of Winchester.

Archbishop Simon de Islip, in 1356, arranged that the income from the Church of Reculver to this hospital, and that of St. John the Baptist in Canterbury, was to be payable four times a year in equal portions: at St. Martin in the winter (November 11); the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary (February 2); the Apostles Philip and James (May 1); and St. Peter, which is called *ad vincula* (August 1) (Register H, fol. 93).

Archbishop William de Whittlesea, when at Oftord Manor House, on March 20, 1370, issued a mandate excommunicating all those who injured or took the possessions of the hospitals at Harbledown or Northgate in Canterbury.

On April 9, 1375, "Sede Vacante" (after the death of Archbishop William de Whittlesea, June 5, 1375), Prior Richard de Gillingham and the Chapter of Christ Church, Canterbury, granted to Robert Meller of Bocton (Boughton) Aluph, being a confrater and poor, a corrodoy in the Hospital of St. Nicholas of Harbaldoune for life (Register G, fol. 199).

The July 16, 1381, "Sede Vacante" (after the murder of Archbishop Simon de Sudbury on Tower Hill, London, June 14, 1381, by the insurgents led by Wat Tyler), Prior John Finch and the Chapter of Christ Church, at Canterbury, granted to Thomas Yve of Surrey, a confrater and poor, a corrodoy in the Hospital of St. Nicholas of Harbaldoune, near Canterbury, for the term of his life (Register G, fol. 226).

Archbishop William de Courtenay, who died at the Maidstone Manor House on July 31, 1396, but was buried in Canterbury Cathedral to the east of the tomb of the Black Prince, by his will proved at Lambeth September 15, 1396, gave to the poor of Harbledown 5 marcs (£3 6s. 8d.) (*Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. xxiii., p. 65).

VOL. V.

On May 6, 1414, "Sede Vacante" (after the death of Archbishop Thomas Arundal), Prior John de Wodensburgh and the Chapter granted to John Monde of the parish of Chartham, being ill in body, the corrodoy of one brother in the hospital of Harbaldoune. Also at the same time, to James Blondell, of the parish of Bocton, to William Sharpe, of the parish of Godmersham, and to Robert Abel, of Scapeia (Sheppey) (Register G, fol. 285, Cathedral Library, Canterbury).

John Caxton, mercer, of the parish of St. Alphege in Canterbury, where he became a freeman in 1481, by his marriage with Isabella, the daughter of Hamo Bele; in his will, proved November 28, 1485, gave to John Plomer, his kinsman, his better tenement, and that the other tenement was to be sold, and the money given to the poor brothers of the Hospital of St. Nicholas of Harbaldoune —viz., 6s. 8d. a year until the money was all paid (*Consistory Court Wills*, vol. iii., fol. 79).

Prior William de Sellindge of Christ Church, Canterbury, "Sede Vacante" (after the death of Archbishop Thomas Bourchier at the Knoll Manor House, March 31, 1486), on August 9, 1486, granted a corrodoy in Harbledown Hospital: "To John Hamptyn and Petronille Baker" (Register R., fol. 15).

Alice Stephyn (or Stevyn), the widow of John Stevyn of Churchill, in the parish of Whitstable, died in 1494, and by her will gave: "To the Master of the House of St. Nicholas, of Harbledown, 6s. 8d." (*Archæacontry Wills*, vol. vi., § 1).

William Felton of Whitstable, in 1495, gave 6s. 8d. to the Hospital of Harbledown (*Archæacontry Wills*, vol. vi., § 4).

Thomas Wood, of the parish of St. Mildred, in Canterbury (in which church he was buried in the Jesus Chapel that he had built), by his will, proved November 5, 1498, gave: To the brothers and sisters of Harbledown, 6s. 8d. (*Archæacontry Wills*, vol. vii., § 3).

Prior Thomas de Goldstone, and the Chapter of Christ Church at Canterbury, "Sede Vacante" (after the death of Archbishop John Morton, September 15, 1500), on October 6, 1500, granted to Matthew Cosyn, being feeble of body, the corrodoy of one brother in the Hospital of St. Nicholas of Harbaldoune, near Canterbury, with the food,

clothing, and other necessaries of life, according to the foundation and rules of the same.

Also a similar corrodie there to :

John Vyne, a poor man.
John Pynnock.
William Smeton.
Emma Hall.
Godleve Bokker.
Sibille Goldsmith.
William Lent.
Stephen Hardeman.
Edward Man.
Joan Worsley.
Richard Mores.
John Clerke.
Elene Brent.
Elene Elliott.

(Register R., fol. 52; Cathedral Library, Canterbury).

John Isaak of Patrickesbourne, where he was buried in the parish church in the Chapel of St. John, by his will, proved December 8, 1516, gave : To the brothers and sisters of St. Nicholas of Harbaldoun, 10s. (P.C.C. 13 Blamyr).

The following particulars as to the income and payments of this hospital are from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1534 :

Walter Wakefield, Prior, and the brothers and sisters of the same hospital receive yearly for rent of their lands at Harbaldoun, £5.

Of John Gull of Goodneston, beside Faversham, for one garden and 1 acre of land, yearly 2d.

Also for the pasture of 14 sheep yearly in Graveney Marsh, 4s.

For lands at Thornden, in the parish of Herne, 5s.

Of William Selby, for lands at Herne, yearly 19s. 2d.

Of Henry Hamon, for lands in Goodneston, besides Sandwich, 39s. 2d.

For three small messuages in the parish of St. Paul, without Canterbury, yearly 10s.

For one messuage in the parish of St. Dunstan, Canterbury, 10s.

For two messuages called Blankethouses, yearly 6s.

For a parcel of pasture, being in their own hands, yearly 20s.

Yearly alms of our Sovereign Lord the King, by the hands of the Mayor, Sheriff, and Commonalty of Canterbury, parcel of the Fee-Farm for the said City, £13 6s. 8d.

Also of the Archbishop of Canterbury, yearly in alms, £80.

Also of the Prior of Christ Church, in alms, yearly 45s. 5d.

Also of the Archbishop of Canterbury out of his Manor of Lyminge, yearly 15s.

Also they receive yearly in barley of alms, to the value of 13s. 4d.

Also the said Prior, brothers and sisters receive yearly in rent for their land at Halbaldoun, £5.

Sum of receipts, £112 13s. 7d.

Payments :—

Thereof to be deducted for rent and suit paid to the said Lord Archbishop to his Manor of Westgate, yearly 15s. 2d.

To the Manor of Tunforth (Tonford), yearly in rent, 18s. 9*½*d.

To William Fyneux, Esquire, for rent of the said land in Thornden, yearly 15d.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury for rent of the said land at Goodneston, besides Sandwich, 13s. 4d.

To the Monastery of St. Augustine's for the said messuages in the parish of St. Paul, for rent yearly 16d.

To the Church of St. Dunstan, for rent of the said messuage there, yearly 12d.

To the Master of the Hospital of Poor Priests for rent of two messuages in the parish of St. Dunstan, 2s.

To the said William Fyneux for rent yearly for a tenement in the said parish, 12d.

To the said William Fyneux for rent of the meadow, being in their own hands, 8s. 4d.

To the heirs of Belser for rent of the tenements called Blankethouses, 6d.

To the receiver of the said rents and farms, for his fee, 6s. 8d.

(To be concluded.)



Solisbury Hill Camp, near Bath.

By W. G. COLLINS, AND T. C. CANTRILL,
B.Sc. LOND., F.G.S.,
Of the Geological Survey of England and Wales.

(Continued from p. 331.)

THE discovery of the human remains was made in August, 1906, while we were examining the ledges just below the summit of the quarry. Here, on one of the ledges, a portion of a skull was noticed, and this, consisting mostly of the lower part, was found to be associated with other human bones. Upon clearing away the accompanying soil and stones, it became evident that the remains related to two individuals.

The first of these—let us call it A—had been buried in a contracted position in a shallow grave, about 6 inches deep, which had been formed apparently by removing the loose stones over a space about 2 feet square. The skeleton lay on its left side, with its head directed to the south-east, and its face to the south-west, while the skull was protected by two unhewn stones leaning against each other in the form of a rude arch. Of this skeleton little was missing except some of the small bones of hands and feet.

The second skeleton, B, was less complete; the upper portion of the skull was entirely missing, while many of the bones were very friable through decay. The diseased tibia found among the débris in the quarry below, probably belonged to this skeleton. The lower jaw lay on the hips of A. It would thus appear that after A had been forced into the grave, B was placed immediately above and in such a position that the head rested on A's hips. The greater portion of B's body would thus lie outside the grave, and still nearer the steep edge of the annexe, as well as nearer the surface. The result has been that subsequent quarrying operations and the crumbling away of the edge of Bed 2, aided by the erosive action of the sheep, had together uncovered and disturbed part of the interment previous to our visit.

The skull of A, found below the protecting

stones, was fairly perfect; the other bones were much broken, and most of their extremities were missing. The skull and one of the femurs have been submitted to an eminent authority, whose report is appended. The bones include all the bones of the skeleton, excepting some of the small bones of the hands and feet.

Nothing else was found within the grave except the usual dark soil and stones with scoriæ, potsherds, and land-shells, which together make up Bed 2.

With regard to the age of the interment, it is not possible to speak with complete certainty, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the deposit when discovered. In the strata overlying the skeletons there were no signs of disturbance such as might have been expected had a grave been dug down through materials already deposited; moreover, the two large masses of stone which partly protected the skeletons were so placed as to suggest that the superincumbent materials accumulated or were laid down after the remains had been interred. Hence we infer that the interment is not later than Bed 2. It may then be either earlier or of the same age. Now, if any great interval had elapsed between the inhumation of the remains and the deposition of Bed 2, we should have expected the interstices between the bones to have become filled in with ordinary soil and rainwash. Such, however, was not the case; and seeing that the infilling materials differed in no respect from those immediately above, it would appear that, after deposition, no long period elapsed before the remains were covered by Bed 2. As this apparently must be referred to an Early Iron age, we are of opinion that the interment must be assigned to the same period.

In the soil at the south-western angle of the quarry lumps of iron-slag are specially abundant. Here also were found several small fragments of bronze. With these metallic remains were associated numerous pieces of red-burnt and partly vitrified clay, samples of which we submitted to Professor W. Gowland, with a view to ascertaining whether it might be refuse from the smelting of copper or lead; he reports, however, that neither of these metals is present,

and remarks that the material resembles the bottom of the hearth of a "set-pot" furnace, of which examples have been found at Silchester.

The iron-slag points to smelting operations in the immediate vicinity. Moreover, as at this point refuse from the smelting of iron forms so large a proportion of the rampart, it is clear that the defences bordering the outer margin of the annexe must be referred to the Early Iron period.

It remains now to examine the section afforded by the large Quarry H. This was vigorously worked for a time during the year 1907 as a source of stone for the Bath Reservoirs in Chilcombe Bottom. In November, 1908, the quarry-face at about one-third of its length from the eastern end afforded the following vertical section :

	Feet. Inches.
6. MADE GROUND.—Turf and soil	1 6
5. MADE GROUND.—Grey clay (with occasional stones), yielding charcoal, bones, and pottery	3 0
4. MADE GROUND.—Stone layer	0 6
3. MADE GROUND.—Grey clay, like No. 5	1 0
2. SUBSOIL.—Rubble of limestone pieces in a brown, ochreous, earthy matrix	about 1 0
1. ROCK.—Limestone in beds	about 15 0
	<hr/> 22 0

Here we have no less than 6 feet of made ground overlying the natural subsoil, and readily distinguished therefrom by a well-marked difference of colour. The lower grey clay, 3, thins out eastward (Fig. 4), so that the stone-layer, 4, which, on the contrary, thickens in that direction, ultimately abuts against or merges into the stones of the truncated rampart. The upper grey clay, 5, thins eastward, till it also is cut off by the rampart. The two layers of clay appear to resemble each other; the upper contains abundant fragments of charcoal throughout, and has yielded us several sherds of pottery, bones of domestic animals, and a left parietal bone, from a human skull, in remarkably good preservation. Also we have picked up on the quarry floor two small flint-flakes and a rubbing-stone, doubtless fallen from above.

Traced westward, the upper grey clay soon thins out by the expansion of the stone-

layer, and a little farther on the lower grey clay also disappears between the stone-layer and the subsoil, though at this point the section is obscured by some dry-walling erected at the western end of the quarry to prevent collapse. Altogether, these deposits of grey clay extend for about 70 feet along the face of the quarry.

The piece of human skull was projecting from the face of the upper clay at about 3 feet below the turf, and 2 or 3 yards west of the rampart, as shown in the diagram (Fig. 4), in which the beds are numbered as above; *a* marks the position of the portion of human skull, *b* the position of a large potsherd, while *c* is a two-foot rule, marking the junction of the stone-layer with the rampart.

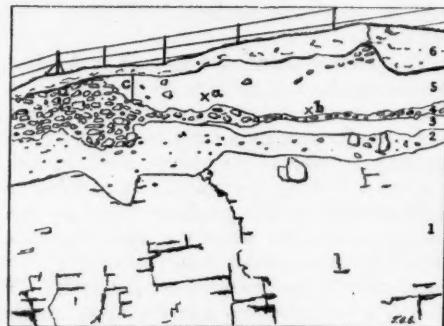


FIG. 4.—DIAGRAM OF EASTERN END OF QUARRY H.

From a photograph by W. G. Collins.

The bone was unaccompanied by other bones, and the clay by which it was surrounded had certainly not been disturbed since the bone was imbedded at some remote period in the history of Solisbury.

The grey clay presents some points of difficulty. It was undoubtedly transported to its present position from elsewhere—probably from the clay-slopes just below the escarpment (p. 327 and Fig. 2); and it is equally certain that it was put to some use, or at least stored within the camp for a period sufficient to allow charcoal and other refuse to become commingled with it. Possibly it represents the remains of huts constructed of wattle and daub. Such huts, if burnt down or abandoned, would probably soon crumble into heaps of clay, in which charcoal, pot-

sherds, bones, and other débris would become embedded. The deposit appears to abut against, and not to pass under, the rampart, and is therefore of later date; in fact, the stone-layer is probably a talus of stones which rolled down on to the clay (when only about a foot of that material had accumulated) from that portion of the rampart now demolished by the quarry.

It is of interest to note that at Solisbury it was not an unknown circumstance for human remains to be left unburied till they fell to pieces, and ultimately became incorporated along with other odds and ends in the general scrap-heap.

The western end of the quarry shows the truncated rampart, about a foot high, resting on some 6 feet of made ground, which in this case consists of stones (some of which are reddened by fire) with a little brown clay and lines of charcoal-fragments. This material, which forms about half the total height of the escarpment, seems to have been placed in its present position to fill up some local hollow on the edge of the plateau. This was probably done at the time when the rampart was being made, and the whole structure affords a striking proof of the skill and energy of the former occupants.

III. STONE IMPLEMENTS.

At the present time flints at Solisbury seem strangely scarce, only about fourteen examples, including flakes, having been found during frequent searchings which have extended over a period of eight years. These consist of one hammer-stone, three scrapers, one spearhead, one arrowhead, and about a dozen flakes.

Perhaps the least impressive of all the relics discovered is a common-looking piece of flint (Fig. 5, E), not unlike a medium-sized and rather long potato. It is 3'75 inches long, and the diameter varies from 1 inch in some parts to 1'5 inches in others. At first it was assumed to be a nodule of flint in its natural condition, with one or two hollows here and there which might have been the result of accident; upon examination, however, some of these shallow depressions were found to be in exactly the right places to fit the fingers and thumb while the nodule was being held in the hand. Further,

the ends are bruised and slightly fractured, as if from use—and this doubtless was the case, since this elongated piece of flint is almost certainly an early form of hammer, such as would be used for light work—e.g., crushing small bones, cracking nuts, or even for the working of flints. No delicate chipping or even flaking is to be seen upon it, and the various hollows were probably the result of a few smart blows delivered by a

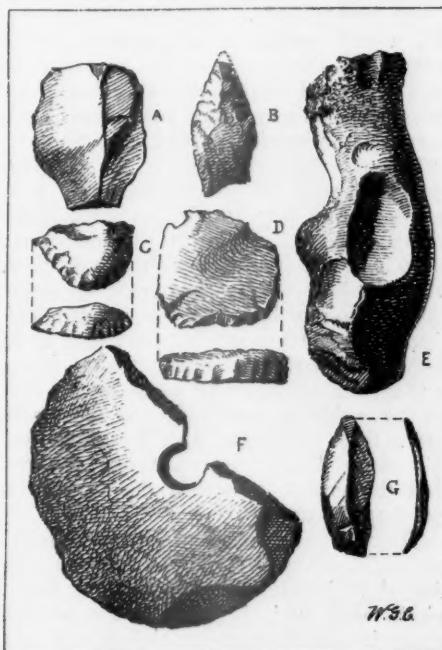


FIG. 5.—STONE IMPLEMENTS FROM SOLISBURY CAMP (1).

dexterous hand just where depressions were required.

The three scrapers, which were found, not at the camp, but in the field, south-east of Cottage I, marked in the plan (Fig. 1) by the words "worked flints," are fairly well worked, and of the usual semicircular discoid form. The largest (Fig. 5, D) is 1'5 inches across the widest part, 1'25 inches from the curved edge to the chord at the back, with an average thickness of '3 inch. The inner face is quite unworked; the outer surface is roughly parallel to the inner, and the

curved worked edge makes slightly less than a right angle with the inner face as a result of careful chipping.

The second example (Fig. 5, C) is like the first, though slightly smaller; the outer face is, however, not parallel to the inner, being, on the contrary, strongly convex.

The third example is similar to the last, with convex outer face; but while the first two have the usual white coating of ancient flints, this is devoid of such, and looks as if it were freshly made. If modern, it is probably a strike-a-light or a gun-flint. As is well known, these scrapers are supposed to have been used for the removal of flesh from skins, and may in some cases have been mounted in a wooden handle.

The next implement (Fig. 5, A) may be a spearhead, with the point broken off. It is now 1·5 inches long, 1·25 inches broad at the widest part, and varies in thickness from .4 inch at the base to .2 inch at the place where broken. Before fracture it was probably 2·1 inches long. It was roughly leaf-shaped, probably pointed at one end, while the opposite end forms a sort of stem having a triangular section. As usual in this district, one side is unworked; the other side has a thick prominent midrib passing near the centre, flanked by two facets, the flint thus thinning to a cutting edge around the leaf-shaped outline.

The next to be described (Fig. 5, B) is the head of an arrow or light throwing-spear, leaf-shaped, 1·4 inches long, .7 inch at its greatest width, and .2 inch thick in the middle. There is the faintest suggestion of a midrib, from which the flint is thinned towards the margin by means of rather broad flaking and very delicate subsidiary chipping which give the surface a reticulated aspect. One face is less worked than the other. No provision seems to have been made by means of notches for the reception of ligatures in fastening; possibly the rough, almost serrated edges rendered such notches needless. In outline this implement closely resembles an arrowhead from Solisbury, figured by Sir John Evans,* though our specimen is longer and somewhat narrower.

The remaining fragments, nine in number,

* *Ancient Stone Implements*, first edition (1872), Fig. 284.

are merely flakes, from 1 inch to 1·7 inches long, all showing primary flaking without any finer subsidiary chipping. To these no particular use can be assigned, but two of the number may deserve consideration. Both present the appearance of newness mentioned above. One (Fig. 5, G) is a thin curved flake 1·45 inches long, .55 inch at its greatest width, and .1 inch in thickness. The general shape is lanceolate; the outer face is formed of several facets, the cross-section in places being triangular and elsewhere semi-octagonal; the other side is unworked. The curvature is remarkable, being as much as .15 inch at the centre. Possibly its shape made it specially suitable for some particular purpose. The other piece is larger, being 1·7 inches long, and .8 inch at its greatest width. One edge in the direction of its length is fairly straight, and is the more acute, while the other retains the curve, and in places the white coating, of the original nodule. Only .4 inch of the sharp edge remains, and that is slightly serrated, thus seeming to indicate that the implement was employed as a saw.

A portion of a disc, roughly fashioned out of the local oolite, 3·2 inches in diameter and .75 inch in thickness, with a well-drilled hole .5 inch in diameter in the centre, is all that remains of what was probably a loom-weight* (Fig. 5, F), for it seems too large to have been a spindle-whorl. It is roughly hewn, with an outline which is only an approximation to the circular, and upper and lower faces which are neither flat nor parallel. Yet the hole, as above stated, is well drilled, and so smooth within that still, after a lapse of perhaps 2,000 years, it shines as if new-burnished, and it is a matter of wonder how the untutored savage managed to make it. Probably it was done by means of a stick, sand and water, not forgetting unlimited time and patience. First with a splinter of flint a shallow circular depression was picked out; then the ancient warrior (groaning, one may be sure) took the straight stick, and, pressing it into the hollow while twirling it rapidly between his palms, gruffly commanded one of his several wives to apply sand and water, and so in due time the work was accomplished.

* For an account of similar objects found in Cornwall, see A. G. Langdon, in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, series 2, vol. xxi. (1907), pp. 458, 461.

A piece of hard siliceous sandstone (Fig. 6, F), probably from the Old Red Sandstone or Carboniferous formations, 5·5 inches long, 5·25 inches wide, and 2 inches thick, is much more neatly finished. It is semi-elliptical in shape, one end being broken off. The sides, which appear to have been dressed by "pecking," slant slightly inward to the base, which also is slightly convex. The lower corners are rounded off. The centre of the upper surface is hollowed and bruised as if from long-continued hammering; and as this hollow is in the centre of the half, it is evident that the stone continued in use long after the end had been broken off. There are, moreover, signs of wear on the broken edge. As the specimen was found among a deposit of slag and iron fragments, it was surmised that it might be an anvil. This idea was confirmed by meeting in Munro's "Lake-Dwellings of Europe" an account,* with an illustration, of a similar stone found perfect at Auvernier, on Lake Neuchâtel. It is there shown as being elliptical in shape, and let into a block of wood; it is further stated to be an anvil.

Another piece of stone has evidently been used for the same purpose; there are the same grooves and roughened, bruised upper surface; but while it is of the same material, it is smaller, being only 4 inches long, 3·5 inches wide, and 1·6 inches thick, and quite unwrought, except that the upper surface has been rendered fairly smooth. It is probable that this stone was not made for use as an anvil, but was selected as being not unsuitable.

A few rubbing-stones, all fragments ranging up to 6 inches, were found. Of six with flat surfaces, five are of siliceous sandstone and one is of the local oolite. Of three with rounded surfaces, two are of siliceous sandstone and one is of yellow limestone, containing an ammonite. Two fragments of very fine-grained sandstone pebbles have a very smooth and partly polished surface, and were probably slickstones for use in dressing skins.

IV. BONES AND BONE IMPLEMENTS.

Bones — chiefly of food-animals — are present in the soil wherever exposed along

* Munro, Robert, *The Lake-Dwellings of Europe*, 1890, p. 44, and Fig. 9, No. 28.

the ramparts in the north-western portion of the camp, notably above the quarries H and N, and at K. Some were found at E also. The animals represented are man, horse, ox, sheep (or goat), pig, and dog. Ox and sheep are the most abundant. Human bones, in addition to the skeletons found above the quarry N (p. 331), are represented by a lower jaw found at K; a left parietal taken from above the quarry H;

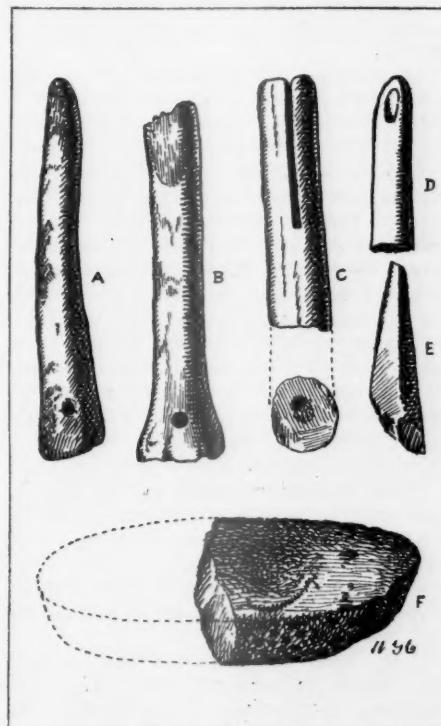


FIG. 6.—BONE IMPLEMENTS (ABOUT $\frac{1}{2}$) AND STONE ANVIL (ABOUT $\frac{1}{2}$) FROM SOLISBURY CAMP.

a proximal half of a left tibia, showing pathological conditions due to a myeloid sarcoma, (found loose among the débris in quarry N, and probably from the grave); a metatarsal or metacarpal; a piece of the shaft of a large limb-bone; and two teeth much worn. As all these were found singly in the soil, it would appear that at Solisbury human bodies were not always buried, or, if buried, were not secure from disinterment.

The bones vary much in texture and general state of preservation; many are quite hard, and give out a ringing sound when struck; others are very soft and friable. At K the appearance of the fragments is unusual; here they are of a deep dull red, almost copper-coloured, and as there are signs of fire in the immediate vicinity it may perhaps be assumed that the bones have been submitted to the action of heat to a degree not sufficient for calcination, but enough to bring about a certain amount of change.

Many exhibit the marks of teeth, as well as cuts and bruises on the surface. Tooth-marks (doubtless of dogs) are plainly shown, both on the larger bones, mostly at the ends, where the substance is cartilaginous, and also on the smaller ones, which are freely marked over the entire surface. Human handiwork also is evident. To the noble savage (our not so distant ancestor) marrow was a most dainty dish, and it is hardly possible to find a bone of any size which has not been cracked in order to obtain it. Some pieces are smashed with a stone, and show bruises as well as fracture; others show the wide, half-crushing cut of a flint knife, and in a few cases the sharp, clean incision of an iron implement may be seen.

A few worked examples in this material have rewarded very careful searching. These consist of half a ring sawn from an antler, two bones with holes at the base (one sharpened like a spear-head), a knife-handle, a splinter sharpened to a point, and several sawn and pointed fragments.

The antler - ring, when perfect, was 1.25 inches in diameter, with an average thickness of .3 inch. The work of cutting was evidently laborious, since the direction of sawing was frequently changed; further, the work was not completed by sawing right through, but by breaking the last small portion. The central open space was not smoothed, so possibly the ring was left unfinished. A sawn horn-core found near by throws a little more light on the appliances used. In this case the cross - section is elliptical, 2 inches in the longer diameter, and 1.5 inch in the shorter. Here the depth of cut amounts to .75 inch, which is probably too deep for any flint saw; and as the width

of cut is .2 inch, the implement used was most likely a thick iron saw.

The sharpened bones may be spear-heads or netting-needles. One (Fig 6, A), mottled deep-red and dull ivory, very shining, as if polished, is 3.9 inches long. It has a triangular base, with rounded angles, from which it tapers upwards to a fairly sharp point. It is hollow throughout. Two holes at the base were apparently not drilled, since in one case, where the hole is placed on a rounded angle, there are slight marks running transversely to the opening; and as a small portion of the edge of the hole is bevelled, it would seem that a pointed knife was used. Another piece of bone (Fig 6, D), 1.75 inches long, appears to be the point of a similar implement. The other example (Fig. 6, B) is pale ivory coloured, very hard and stone-like. Without the point, which has been broken off, the length is 3.7 inches. There is the commencement of a flat chamfer at the upper end, and the hole at the base has been drilled with perfect accuracy. Only well-directed continuous rotary motion would produce this result, and the artificer must have been acquainted with the bow-drill, or some such contrivance, in order to effect it. A splinter of bone (Fig. 6, E), 1.9 inches long, has been tapered to a point by means of rubbing on a stone.

The knife - handle (Fig. 6, C) has a curiously modern look. It is made from deer-horn, and is 2.5 inches long, with an average diameter of .6 inch, and a slightly elliptical section. Long usage, or scraping at the time of manufacture, has caused the disappearance of the rugose texture characteristic of an antler; it is undoubtedly long use which has rounded the angles and smoothed the surface at the upper part where the blade was inserted. For this insertion a narrow cut, .15 inch wide, was made across the centre of the antler to a depth of 1.5 inches. From the depth of the cut, and fine marks still remaining, it is evident that a metal saw with very small teeth was used. There are no holes for rivets, so most likely the blade was held firmly by some adhesive, in addition to being bound with hide or sinew. As the lower end shows no sign of wear, and its edges are as sharp as if the bone had only

recently been cut, it is probable that, after being discarded as a knife-handle, it was sawn through in order to serve some other purpose.

(To be concluded.)



The Primary Visitation of Robert Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln in 1662, for the Archdeaconry of Leicester.

BY A. PERCIVAL MOORE,
Registrar of the Archdeaconry.

(Continued from p. 390.)

ASTON FLAMVILLE. Georgius Turvile, Edwardus Smith, g. p. They have all things in the 4th article but the book of homilies & Canons & the printed table which was torn & broken in the time of war.

31 Jan. 1662 habent ad reparandum et ad certificandum prox. annunc.

We have a Register booke of parchment for the transcript we never was sumon (*sic*) into the Byshop's Regestry.

We have no booke of paper to record the names & licenses of strangers: we set downe our accounts in a book of our owne. We have a chest, lockes, and keys; but the chest lyd was broken in the time of warr. We have a bier, but we never heard of a black cloth before.

Eodem 31 Jan. 1662 certificaverunt operculum ciste reparatum: habent ad certificandum de operculo panneo pro feretro prox. annunc.

Tit. 2. (2) John Pitts rectorem p. The parsonage house is in repaire, some out-houses have been taken downe & some trees cut downe by the appointment of Mr. Pitts 16 Julie 1663 comparuit et fassus est y' he cut two elm-trees & two ashes of the Churchyard of Aston articulate, which he employed in repaire of ye Chancell & parsonage house, & y' he tooke downe an old barne to be rebuilded wh^{ch} is in fieri (*sic*) aliter negat

VOL. V.

unde dominus quoad hunc articulum dimisit nisi quis se fecerit partem, &c.

(3) Our glebe land is all inclosed; there is some ancient inclosure that pay rate tyth as we heare.*

(4) Our Ancient Glebe land were inclosed before our remembrance.

Tit. 3. (1) We cannot tell whether the Minister is episcopally ordained 16 Julii 1663 respondet se diaconum ordinatum per Robertum Sarum Episcopum ad 40 annos elapsos (*sic*).

(3) We do not know whether he was legally instituted & Inducted into the benefice we heard that he did read ye articles, but whether within two monethes we know not. 16 Julii 1663 respondet ad 26 annos elapsos institutum inductum et articulos 39 religiosos juxta statutum legisse unde similiter dimittitur.

(4) He hath been absent, but how many weekes we know not, 16 Julii 1663, negat se illegitime abfuisse a cura unde similiter dimittitur.

(5) We have Mr. Perce his sonne-in-law to assist him at this p'sent; we know not whether he is in Holy Orders or not: he is a discreet man & a good teacher, but whether he be allowed by ye Byshop we canot tell, nor what yearlye stipend he is allowed.

16 Julii 1663 respondet dictum Henricum Perce clericum in sacris ordinibus per Towers Episcopum Petriburg ordinatum et aliquoties cura vacante pro tempore respondenti in cura assistantem fuisse absque licentia speciali ordinarii; similiter dimittitur.

* In a Commission issued in the year 1674 by William Outram, S.T.P., Archdeacon of Leicester, in each rural deanery to several incumbents therein named to inspect churches, etc., "These p'ticulars ensuinge by comand from the Right Reverend Father in God my Lord Bishop of Lincolne are to be comunicated by the Clergy of each Deanery to the Ecclesiastical Visitors by virtue of this Comission.

"6. That where Inclosures have been made the Rector or the Vicar prepare to certifie the same that it may be known whether the Church hath had its part duely sett out or noe & how secured to the intent that the future may not suffer."

As to Inclosures, "My Lord of Canterbury (Archbishop Laud) hath great care of the Church in this business for by turning arable into pasture Churchmen have had great loss. I hear of 700 trespassers in this kind great & small" (Garrard). Strafford's *Letters*, vol. i., p. 491; and for Inclosures in Leicestershire, see Nicholl's *Gartree Hundred*, p. 85.

3 H

(6) Our Minister nor his Curate hath not used the Comon Prayer booke whether morning nor evening for anything in that article untill now of late time that our Minister doth read some prayers in the Comon Prayer booke, & the last Sonday he christened a child wth the Comon Prayer booke 16 Julii 1663 respondet se beneficio tolerationis Regiæ usum parcus juxta librum precum publicarum officium subiisse sed ante 24 Aug^t 1662* conformem fuisse et jam esse; similiter dimittitur.

(7) Our Minister hath not worne the surplice att noe time. 16 Julii 1663 respondet super-pellicium apud ecclesiam de Aston breve et minus honestum fuisse et esse quod induere recusavit et recusat, super-pellicium tamen honestum in capella de Burbage induisse et sic indutum juxta leges ecclesiasticas ministrasse et ministraturum esse; similiter dimittitur.

(8) Our Minister hath not bidden the holy daies,† but he doth bid the humiliacon dayes & the thankesgivn dayes. 16 Julii 1663 respondet negat temporibus motuum salvis, jam ante visitationem articulatam dies festivos juxta canones et librum precum publicarum intimasse et intimaturum esse; similiter dimittitur.

(9) We do not know whether he be lycenced to preach by the Bishope or by the Universities. 16 Julii 1633 respondet se licentiam concionandi impetrasse in hac visitatione referendo se ad acta; similiter dimittitur.

(10) We cannot say that our Minister hath instructed the youth of our towne in the Church catechisme. 16 Julii 1663. Fassus in aliquibus tamen nupius juxta librum precum publicarum exercuisse et exercitatum esse catechismum; similiter cum monitione dimisit.

(11) Our Minister doth not neglect to visit the Sicke nor the Baptizing of Infants, but for Godfathers and Godmothers he used

* St. Bartholomew's Day, August 24, was the last day for compliance with the provisions of the Act; but it will be seen that a respite was allowed to many Incumbents on the alleged ground that the Book of Common Prayer could not be obtained.

† "Festival days, vulgarly called holy days, having no warrant in the Word of God, are not to be continued" (*Directory for the Publique Worship*, March 13, 1644).

not untill now. 16 Julii 1663 respondet quoties patrini in baptismo sisterentur eos admisit et nunquam recusavit citra tamen redditum Domini Regis constat patrinos in baptismo habuisse. Unde Dominus similiter cum monitione dimisit.

Tit. 4. (1) Henry Turvile armiger Gratia ejus uxori presented as convicted Recusantes. 13 Julii 1663 comparuit Henry Turvile et ostendit litteras patentes Caroli nuper Angliæ Regis felicissimæ memorie sic incipientes "Carolus Dei gratia &c" irrotulatas in officio clerici pipæ XIII^{to} die Maii Anno Domini MDCXXXVIII^{to}. In quibus litteris sub magno Angliæ sigillo inter alia continentur hæc verba videlicet et ulterius de gratia nostra speciali volumus et concedimus per præsentes mandamusque heredibus successoribusque nostris quod dictus Henricus Turvile et Gratia uxori ejus durante solutione dicti redditus nullo modo citentur attachientur &c. aut fine seu multa pecunia inquietentur tantum ratione recusantie sive per aliquem judicem vel comissionarium pro causis ecclesiasticis vel alium commissionarium &c. vel subditum nostrum &c. seu molestetur per aliquos ministros cameræ nostræ &c. nisi per speciale warrantum subscriptum per nos vel Privatum consiliarum &c. Unde dominus ex causis predictis et quia præterea constitit dictos Henricum et Gratiam fuisse et esse servientes illustrissimæ Reginae dicti Regis assignavit ad audiendam voluntatem quarto Aug^t.

(5) We have but few except Mr. William Turvile that did stand up or did put off their hattes untill the last Sunday, & then they all according to the article.

(7) We cannot tell what others do to their children in their families for catechising them.

(8) We have had no Comunion at our towne since we came into our office.

(10) We have had some maryed in our Church by our Minister, but not by the Comon Prayer Booke.

(12) We have some who refuse to pay their offerings at Easter, & their Reson was that yf the Minister wouldnt give them the Comunion they would pay none.

Tit. 5. (1) Our Clarke is of a sufficient age, but cannot write nor read, & was chosen by our Minister.

Tit. 7. (1) Wee have had no Churchwardens saving this two yeares, & our former Churchwardens hath given up their accounts, but the things are in their hands belonging to the Church. Eodem 31 Januarii 1662 gardiani certificaverunt se recepisse e [15^d] manibus gardianorum veterum operculum mensæ super-pellicium, calicem et operculum viride pro mensa [4^d] et facta fide Mr. Angel surrogatus salvis feodis dimisit.

(3) Wee as yet have not taken such care as is expressed in that article, but we will have a greater care to it hereafter.

(7) Wee have had no stranger that hath preached in our Church a great whyle.

Broughton Astley, Burbage, gardiani novi praesentant That during the time of the late distractions usque in diem many of the ornaments & furniture of our Church as Bells & frame thereof, books of Comon Prayer, of Canons Ecclesiastical surplice, with other things have been & are yett wanting 29th Januarii 1662 citatus comparuit et certificavit omnia specificata et provisa.

As for parsonage house it is not now certainly knowne that we have any, except we credit the relacon of some that doe report it.

William Barnewell, Richardus Taylor, gardiani veteres praesentant As to our Minister & ourselves both as Churchwardens & p'ishioners with others, Clerke, & Sexton in our sev'all dutyes & offices, we present ourselves for a gen'all neglect in many things by the articles mentioned to be observed yett in some particular things omnia bene in others we do find an almost general compliance & shall endeavour amendment.

29 Januarii 1662 Dominus Vicarius Generalis decrevit gardianos citandos ad explanandum in prox.

Endrebie. Thomas Tilly, Johannes Watkin. The Saints Bell hath been stolen. We have a Regester book, but the names have not been delivered to the Bishops Register. Isaac Owen Vic. concerning our Minister he will answer for himself.

Stoney Stanton. W^m Paine, Thomas Greene, gardiani novi praesentant There hath beene heretofore since the times of distraction in our p'ish a gen'all neglect of duty w^{ch} the articles now set forth & do injoin. Our Church with considerable cost put in a good

forwardnes of being well & sufficiently repaired, books & vestments are in providing, & a gen'all redresse of things out of order.

29 Januarii 1662 comparuerunt et certificaverunt reformationem et provisionem in omnibus mencionatis.

Whetston. Georgius Ashbie, Johannes Grant, gardiani praesentant There is a defect in some things belonging to the Church 10 Dec 1662 comparuit Grant et respondet some slates were blowne of y^e Church, there wanted y^e Comon Prayer book, 39 arles, table of marriage Canons, a font, w^{ch} font hath been seaven yeares wanting & still is so.

Peatling Magna, Thorneton. John Allen, vic. de Peatling, did upon his goeing away from Thorneton take away severall of the dores belonging to the Vicaridge house of Thorneton & also two wainscot benches & a skreene also belonging to the vicaridge house there. The charge was denied. J. Somerfield, Vicar of Thorneton, was cited & appeared. Case adjourned.

Guildmorton. Johannem Warden, pro non contribuendis censibus ad provisionem sup-pellicii, viz. 1^s 9^d.

26 Nov. comparuit et objecto articulo respondet y^t he will not pay y^e leavy imposed on him for y^e use articulate Unde Dominus eum monuit eoque renuente pro nuntiavit eum contumacem et in poena excommunicandum fore decrevit.

Ailston officium Domini contra Barnabam Abbot. 29 Jan. before Sir Edward Lake, Bart., in St. Martin's Church, Barnabas Abbot was charged with attempting the chastity of certain women, of which charge he cleared himself by his oath & those of three compurgators, & also with the following offence, viz. (1) That in Edward Pollard's house in Leicester occasion having offered to speake of Will Paske, Rector of Ayleston. He replied, "Hang him, he is a knave," and repeated those or the like words. (2) That in the same house at the same time he said "the surplice was poperie, and all that did or would weare it were Knaves or Rogues." The latter charge was proved by several witnesses, & Abbot was condemned to do penance once in the Church of Aylestone, once in St. Martin's Church, Leicester, & again at the Visitation at St. Martin's before

the Judge holding the Visitation & the Clergy & laity there assembled on the 25 June, 1663. Abbot produced the Schedule with the Certificate of the Rector of Aylestone.

Thirty-two persons & two families collectively were presented for not coming to Church, nine persons for having children unbaptised, & seven quakers were presented at North Kilworth.

Gartre.

Market Harborough. Several presentments of persons for converting to a wrong use or withholding the rents of St. Mary in Arden.

Husband's Boresworth. Jacobum Fellowes for working on the King's birthday.

Billesdon. Nathaniel Ludlam, vicarium ibidem 19 Junii 1662 Mr. Angel surrogatus monuit ad exercendam functionem clericatam legendu preces publicas juxta rubricam indutum sup' pellicio dominico prox et ad certificandum 19 Julii 1662 caveatur ne quis in vicariam de Billesdon inducatur nisi vocetur Nathaniel Ludlam.

Market Harborough. In ædibus magistri Thomæ Browne ad insigne Angeli 5^o Augusti 1662 license granted for a seat to Thos. Moore. 6^o Aug^t 1662 W^m Roberts, Rector of Carleton Curlieu, Joseph Huls, Rector of Stanton Wivell, & John Owesley, Rector of Glooston, excused themselves from conforming to Act of Parliament on the ground that the book of Common Prayer could not then be obtained, & professed their willingness to conform. Excuse admitted.

Houghton sup' montem. 2 Sept. 1662 Sequestration issued in the case of this benefice vacant "per cessionem sive desertionem Sancti Johannes Burroughs ultimi incumbensis ibidem."

Foxton. Also in this case "quia Willmus Wilson ultimus incumbens vicariam deriquerat."

Theddingworth. Also in this case "per non subscriptionem Georgii Green ultimi incumbensis ibidem."

Laughton. Also in this case "per non subscriptionem declarationis per Richardum Muston ultimum Incumbentem."

GARTRE.

In Visitatione primaria Domini Roberti Lincoln episcopi eisdem die et loco quibus

pro decanatu de Guthlakeston etiam pro decanatu de Gartre coram eodem Reverendo Patre &c.

Detecta Sequuntur.

As to Burton Overy, Burrough, Church Langton, Easton Magna, Foxton, Gloreston, Gumley, Husbands Bosworth, Houghton, Kilby, Lubenham, Laughton, Mowsley cap, Owston, Shankton, Stoughton, Stretton parva, Thorpe Langton, Theddingworth, Welham, presentments were made that Surplice, book of Canons, & the like, & at Church Langton & Gumley a font was wanting.

Kibworth Harcourt Beauchamp, Will Parker, John Carter, Will Smith, James Mitchell, Isaac Davenport, Richard Freeman, gardiani novi præsentant We have some defects concerning the repaires & necessarie ornamenti belonging to our [15^d] Church by reason of the late times of [4^d] distraction. 31 Jan. 1662 comparuit Parker Smith at Davenport et explanando respondent; they wanted a font w^{ch} now is repaired & the mullions of the Church windowes, surplice, books of comon Prayer, Homilies, Canon, Table of Degrees omnique specifata provisa et reparata.

We have had some have erred for want of judgment, but are willing to conform so far as we know.

Knoston, alias Knossington. Rich. Close, W^m Turner, gardiani præsentant (1) The p'ish Church is out of repaire, certaine seates are loose. (2) The steeple is out of repaire. (3) We want a Comunion Cup & a cover. (4) We want a table of degrees of marriage. (5) We have no surplice. (6) The transcript of the Register book hath not been brought into the Bishop's Registrie. (7) We have neither of the paper bookees nor Keyes for the Chest, nor hearse cloth for the bier.

Tit. 2. (1) The fences of the Churchyard want repaire in pte; there is a dore into the Churchyard, & some trees have been cut downe we know not how long since.

(2) There is a barne downe.

(4) The towne hath been inclosed by y^e consent of the incumbent, as our Minister informes he saith there was no license from the ordinarie, we know not whether inclosures were detriment to the Church or no.

(6) Reputed Anabaptists presented. There is only one unbaptised presentable. There

is a wood of the Earle of Elgins in our p'ish w^{ch} as yet hath not been put into the Churchwarden's levyes, we desire to be informed whether we shall levy it according to our neighbor's desire.

Richard Wilcocks hath 13 akres w^{ch} he hath not yet paid for formerly to the Church since y^e inclosure w^{ch} was given him upon a change of his tenure.

The aforesaid land doth obstruct the making of our levyes, we desire to be instructed about it, we cannot p'ceed in re-paireing the Church (wth y^e favour of our neighbors) till it be determined.

Church Langton. John Coleman presented for burying his father without a Minister.*

18 Septembbris comparuit et respondet y^t about Whitsundaie last ye Dcor not being at home nor any Minister y^t this rondonet knoweth of he wished the sexton's wife to make Mrs. Breton acquainted y^t y^e corps was to be carried at such a time et rondonet y^t at y^e time being about 4 of y^e Clocke his father was buried, & that this rondonet gave no direcons to turne wth y^e corps to y^e grave without first being carried to y^e Church w^{ch} he (wished) should be done being (desirous) to have him buried according to the Church of England. Unde Dnus cum monitione dimisit.

Sancte Mariæ in Arden. W^m Haley presented for receiving 18 Sept 1662 the Church Leade: comparuit objectis articulis respondet y^t he doth not know whether it was Church leade or no, but true it is y^t he had some lead found by men y^t had beene for fish in y^e river or brook w^{ch} this Rondonet kept in his house seaven yeares or thereaboutes,

* "And because the customs of kneeling down & praying by or towards the dead corpse & other such usages in the place where it lies before it be carried to burial are superstitious & for that praying reading & singing both in going to & at the grave have been grossly abused are no way beneficial to the dead & have proved many ways hurtful to the living therefore let all such things be laid aside" (*A Directory for the Publique Worship of God*).

There were instances after the Restoration of the burial of a dead person by his relatives outside the parish to avoid the rites of the Church:

"LOUGHBOROUGH.—Wm. Parker baker for burying his childe himselfe in Barrow Churchyard extra parochiam without Mr. Beridge y^e Incumbent" (Extract from the *Liber ex Officio* of the Archdeacon's Commissary, 1661-63).

& when he this Respondent was Churchwarden he exchanged it with Thos^s Holt, a plumer of Harborough, to make y^e font in Harborough, & spent half a crowne more in charges thereaboutes Unde Dnus dimisit cum monitione.

Will^m Bewes of Ogsone in y^e County of Northampton for taking away leade from St. Mary's Church about seventeen hundred weight.

W^m Jassent presented for making use of St. Mary's leade 20 7^{bris} 1662 comparuit et rondonet y^t last yare some feet of lead being found in Great Bowden field of St. Maries in Arden in a land furrow by w^{ch} W^m Webb & Thomas Wikes of Harborough as they said (passed) they brought it to this Rondonet, then one of the Churchwardens of Harborough, & answeres the same lead was used in frett-work of y^e King's Armes set up in the Chappell of Harborough, & no other use was made thereof. Unde Dnus cum monitione (facta fide de veritate) salvis feodis dimisit.

Saddington. W^m Blacke clericus. The Chancell was utterly ruined both in floore, walls, timber, lead, & windowes by the former Intruders burning & beating of plaster in the same. His name M^r William Black.

(4) The parsonage house by y^e said M^r Black for a great p^t unslated & the slates imbezzled.

(5) A porch belonging to y^e said house w^{ch} was slated taken downe & all the materials embezzled.

(6) A kilne of 2 bayes of building ruined belonging to y^e parson.

(7) By an antient Terrier of the Glebe lands we find 5 Bayes of building in a barne whereof there remain but 3 belonging to the Parson.

(8) The Terrier calls for some lands we have not yet found.

(9) There is decay of Tillage the most ancient & we are not well informed by whom.

(10) There are some sectaries amongst (us) w^{ch} we hope will be conformable suddenly.

(11) Our clarke is no Great Scholar, but a very careful man in his office & pretty ready in the Responsals.

Fleckney. Edward Smart presented for

keeping the parsonage house & holding half y^e tithes & paying nothing to the Minister.

16 8^{bris} 1662 comparuerunt Noel et Savile et exhibuerunt procuratorium pro eo et allegaverunt dictum smart nullo modo teneri de jure ad contribuendum ministro ratione domus rectoriae vel medietatis decimatarum ad rectoriam spectantis et petierunt dictum Smart quatenus officium merum concernit dimitti Unde Dominus decrevit dictum Smart dimitti nisi quis se fecerit partem.

Stretton parva. Thomas Elborow, Minister, doth refuse to read the Comon Prayer & to preach at their chappell alsoe every Lords day, refuseth to bury their dead.

29 Jan. 1662 Dominus Vic. Gen. quia constat dictum magistrum Elborow cessisse et aliud beneficium incompatible acceptasse dimisit.

Knossington. Robert Pecke & Maria Pocklington, both parishioners of Knossington, for being married without license or banns at the Church of Stroxtion Parva, Lincolnshire, by Samuel Sutton, the Incumbent pronounced to have incurred the canonical penalty of excommunication, but finally discharged "salvis feodis ad instar licentiae feodorum."

Norton juxta Galby magistrum Thomam Andrewes 18 Julii 1662 in his verbis, vide-licet I, Theophilus Greene, one of the Churchwardens there p'sent Mr Thomas Andrewes, Mr John Brewer, John Perkins, John Frere (4 others named), & y^e rest of y^e Hamlet of Stretton parva of y^e P'ish of Norton y^e said John Frere & Francis Gamble being Churchwardens of Stretton parva aforesaid for not making a due levie, & especially for not contributing their just p'porcon for y^e repaires of y^e fabricke of the P'ish Church of Norton & y^e necessarie ornaments thereof.

20 Maii 1663 comparuerunt omnes superius specificati præter Andrewes respondent y^t they made a levy according to y^e use & custome of their hamlet of Stretton parva, articulate & paid their owne sev'all p'porcons ad reparacionem navis et campanilis ecclesiæ parochialis de Norton articulate, & do answer likewise that they neither were nor are bound to p'vide nor contribute to y^e ornaments of the s^d Church et petierunt dimitti Unde Dnus decrevit dictum Greene citandum fore

ad justificandum in prox aliter reos suprannominatos dimitti nisi quis se fecerit partem.

In the result, Green not appearing on the next court day had to pay 12^d Costs for the day, & at a subsequent hearing the Respondents were discharged & Greene condemned in the costs of the proceedings. Time was allowed him for the purpose of consulting with the Inhabitants of Norton.*

(To be concluded.)



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

FLINT SICKLES.



HE following letter appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* of August 17 last :

SIR,

Some time ago you printed a letter in which I argued that the use of the *tribulum* in Roman or pre-Roman England could not be established unless flints were discovered which preserve the marks of use which are known to have been given to flints or chalcedonies by more modern *tribula*. The mark demanded was that each side of the exposed half of the flake, which moved through the straw, should be polished and shiny, while the sides of the other half, which were inserted in the wood, should be duller.

Ten days ago a company from the Archæological Congress of Liège made an excursion to Mamelle, a village on the fertile Belgian plateau of the Hesbaye. The object was to examine some *fonds de cabane*, or hut circles of neolithic age, which were opened under the eyes of these visitors. In these many

* Sometimes, at any rate, the inhabitants of a chapelry contributed not only to the repair of the fabric of the mother church, but also to the purchase of books and ornaments (see Kennett's *Parochial Antiquities*, vol. ii., p. 311; and for the general relations of chapels and their chaplains to mother churches and their rectors, pp. 267-301 of the same volume). This liability was the occasion of many proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts both before and after the Reformation.

flint flakes, cores, and fragments of pottery were found, and with the rest three flints, which quite support the views of my previous letter. By the Belgian prehistorians they were called *faucilles*, or sickles, and probably with justice. The implements are flakes, about 2½ or 3 inches long, of which one edge is serrated, and the two sides of the serrated edges are polished and shiny, the other half of the flake remaining dull. These are exactly the conditions which I asked for the *tribulum's* flint, and they have been caused in the same manner, by continued contact with the silicious straw of a cereal.

Flint saws are not in our country of very rare occurrence, yet those which have come under my observation have not the "shiny" appearance of these Belgian "sickles." The late Sir John Evans gives a different experience. He says of one from Yorkshire which he figures that it "has a line of brilliant polish on each margin of its flat face, showing the friction which it had undergone in use, not improbably in sawing bone or horn." He also adds that the polish is observable on a large proportion of these flint saws.

Just as the finding of the *faucille* in the rich land of the Hesbaye argues that the neolithic cultivator already planted there his seeds of the "two-eared wheat," so the finding of "brilliantly polished" saws in Yorkshire leads to the inference that already in neolithic times the rich land of Yorkshire was also recognized by the inhabitants.

I should perhaps add that by the courtesy of the discoverer I was presented with one of these *faucilles lustrées*, which, in turn, I have presented to the Pitt-Rivers Collection here. Collectors will recognize that the transition was not made without a pang.

Yours, etc.,
A. MONTGOMERIE BELL.

OXFORD,
August 13, 1909.



At the Sign of the Owl.



THE event of the month has been the publication of Professor Charles W. Wallace's two Shakespearean articles in the *Times* of October 2 and 4. The first, which filled nearly four columns, was entitled "Shakespeare in London: Fresh Documents on the Poet and his Theatres: the Globe and Blackfriars." The second contained the documents, with comments. Professor Wallace's discoveries throw much new light on the poet's financial relations to the theatres, and show how considerable was the income derived therefrom. The new documents are records of a lawsuit which arose out of family differences. Professor Wallace shows no undue modesty in his estimation of the importance of his discoveries. He says: "I have the honour to present in these columns the most important data on Shakespeare's life that have come to light since the discovery of his will by the Rev. Joseph Green, of Stratford-on-Avon, a century and a half ago (1747)." This is a statement which does less than justice to the labours of the late Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps and to those of other workers in the Shakespearean field.

One deduction drawn by Professor Wallace from his discoveries was that the position of the Globe Theatre was not, as hitherto supposed, on the site now covered by Messrs. Barclay and Perkins's brewery, but on the other side of the road from the brewery. As the unveiling by Sir H. Beerbohm Tree of the memorial tablet by Professor Lanteri, placed on the north wall of the brewery boilerhouse on the north side of Park Street, Southwark, had been fixed for Friday, October 8, the publication of these articles created rather a peculiar position. However, Dr. William Martin, chairman of the executive committee, who has himself been indefatigable in the promotion of the memorial, wrote letters to the *Times*, and to the *Athenaeum* of October 9, pointing out that the words of the document produced by Dr. Wallace are capable of two interpretations, and giving excellent reasons

for still holding that the traditional belief as to the site is correct. The memorial was accordingly unveiled on the afternoon of October 8, as originally arranged.

In the second article Dr. Wallace remarked : "I may add that the whole collection of new documents on 'The Theatre,' Globe, Blackfriars, Fortune, Paul's, Whitefriars, Red Bull, Bear Garden, Hope, Cockpit, and the rest, drawn from all classes of records, are being prepared for publication as rapidly as is consistent with sound scholarship. Certain of these, including the expanded Latin and photographic facsimiles of the present documents, with full presentation of the history involved, are now being published by Mr. A. H. Bullen, of the Shakespeare Head Press at Stratford-on-Avon. This announcement of the field covered, and this article, will gratify my many friends in various countries, especially scholars who with fine honour and patience have long awaited results of my researches."

A great number of interesting announcements for the autumn publishing season have been made. I can only name here one or two which strike me as particularly promising. Mr. B. T. Batsford's list includes the long-expected *Leadwork : Its Art and History*, by Mr. Lawrence Weaver; *English Furniture and Decoration from 1680 to 1800*, by Mr. G. M. Ellwood; and *The Growth of the English House : A Short History of its Architectural Development from 1100 to 1800*, by Mr. J. A. Gotch. Among the books in preparation at the Oxford University Press is the first volume of a series of "Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History," to be edited by Dr. Paul Vinogradoff. This initial issue will be *English Monasteries on the Eve of the Dissolution*, by Mr. Alexander Savine. Dr. Arthur Evans also promises *Scripta Minoa*. In Messrs. Methuen's attractive list I note *Old Etruria and Modern Tuscany*, by Miss Lovett Cameron; *A Guide to the Antiquities of Upper Egypt*, by Mr. A. E. P. Weigall; and, in the series of "Little Guides," *Essex*, by Dr. Cox. Messrs. Chatto and Windus announce many art books of importance, and an English rendering (the first ever published), with the Latin text, by Mr.

F. G. Stokes, of the *Epistola Obscurorum Virorum* (1515-1517), a book which is of so much historical importance as a precursor of the Reformation in Germany.

The St. Catherine Press, Ltd., will publish by subscription, in two volumes, *Jacobite Extracts from the Parish Registers of St. Germain-en-Laye*. The sojourn of the Stuarts at St. Germain-en-Laye lasted some thirty years—from their arrival in January, 1689, to the death of Queen Marie of Modena in 1719. From 1688 onwards the parochial registers show an increasing number of baptisms, marriages, and deaths, roughly one-fifth of the total entries for the parish. After the departure of the Chevalier de St. George in 1708, they tend to decrease until the death of Queen Mary in 1719. After that date a certain number occur to the end of the eighteenth century, chiefly of those adherents of the Stuarts who had settled down in the town and intermarried with the French population, the entries of deaths naturally increasing in proportion to marriages and baptisms. A great number of Jacobites left St. Germain for Paris and other places, especially when the Royal Guard was disbanded after the death of James II., and the Irish Brigade was formed for the French service. Many of them also returned to Great Britain.

It is proposed to publish these registers, so far as they relate to Jacobite families, in two volumes (1689-1702; 1703-1720), each containing about 1,500 entries of baptisms, marriages, and deaths. The importance of these registers is very great, since they will be found to fill up many gaps in English, Irish, and Scottish families, as well as supplying many hitherto unknown details. Some wills and papers will also be added in the appendix. These are among the residue of Stuart papers at Versailles which were not transferred to England. They are unimportant, though of interest, and consist mainly of accounts, *procès*, and wills. The most interesting is the deposition of Judith Wilkes, nurse to Queen Mary, taken on her deathbed at St. Germain, testifying to the birth of the Chevalier de St. George at

St. James's, in contradiction to the "warming-pan" story circulated by the Whigs.

In the *Rivista d' Italia* for September, there is an illustrated article by Signor Guarini on the Roman bridge of the Herculean Way—"Il Ponte Romano della Via Erculea." The writer traces the route of the three great roads which led from the north to the gate of the East, Brundusium: the Appian Way, of the Republic; the Trajan Way; and the less well-known Herculean Way, made at the close of the third century. It is uncertain where this third road crossed the River Ofanto. The massive arches of two Roman bridges are still to be seen spanning that stream—the Pons Aufidi (Ponte di Santa Venere) and the Ponte Pietra dell' Olio; and authorities have differed as to which carried the Herculean Way. Signor Guarini gives reasons to suppose that it touched neither of these, but that the ruined masonry known as the Ponti Rotti, near S. Nicholas dell' Ofanto, is the remains of a third Roman bridge, and that it was this bridge which was restored by the Suabian Emperor Frederick II. about 1240. The illustrations, which are beautiful as well as interesting, are taken from the photographs kindly supplied to the writer by Professor Luigi Rubino of Melfi, who accompanied Signor Guarini on his researches among these remote valleys.

Mr. Harold Bayley, the author of the article on "The Letter 'M' in Mason-Marks" in last month's *Antiquary*, writes to say that he is publishing a lot of new information on the subject of paper-marks and kindred symbols, in serial form, under the title of "The Invisible Church," in the new *Re-Union Magazine*, the first number of which appeared in October.

Book-buyers will be interested to learn that the now historic firm of Sotheby's has taken to itself two new partners, and that one of them is a son of Dr. Warre, late Headmaster of Eton. Since Samuel Baker started the firm in 1744, when the founder of that other great auction business, Christie's, was still a lad, its original name has disappeared. Sotheby joined the firm in 1780; Wilkinson's name appeared in 1843, and the late Mr.

VOL. V.

E. Grose Hodge's just twenty-one years later. It is as Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge that the establishment in Wellington Street will continue to be known in the future.

Among the contents of the new (October) part of the *International Journal of Apocrypha* are "St. Paul and the Book of Wisdom," by the Rev. Richard Roberts; "The 'Judith' of Du Bartas," by Professor Dowden; and "Ecclesiasticus in Literature," by the Rev. Dr. James Moffatt.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[*We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.*]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Archæologia Elioma, third series, Vol. v., is a handsome and portly volume of 466 pages, the production of which reflects great credit upon the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Its outstanding feature is the full and well-illustrated report, filling 120 pages, on the excavations at Corstopitum in 1908. This is written by Messrs. W. H. Knowles and R. H. Forster, with contributions by Professor Haeverfield and Mr. H. H. E. Craster. These remarkable excavations have been referred to from time to time in the *Antiquary*, and the admirably full and lucid account here given makes the reader realize how substantial an addition they have made to our knowledge of Roman Britain. Another excellent record of excavatory work is the paper on "The Roman Fort on the Stanegate at Haltwhistle-burn," by Messrs. J. P. Gibson and F. G. Simpson, which is illustrated by a series of fine plates and many folding plans and sections. The story of discovery—in this case of medieval date—is continued in Mr. W. H. Knowles's lavishly illustrated description of "The Gatehouse and Barbican at Alnwick Castle, with an account of the Recent Discoveries." The story of the discovery of the drawbridge pit within the gate of the gatehouse, "proving that the bridge was worked from below the level of the causeway, and not, as commonly, from above, by chains, levers, and counterweights," and of the moat before the gatehouse, is most interesting. Another valuable paper is a calendar of a large collection of "Local Muniments," by Mr. R. Welford. Municipal Contests in the Fourteenth Century, Family History, the Woodman Charters, the Ryton Brasses, and the Company of Free Joiners of Newcastle, are among the remaining subjects dealt with in a particularly well-filled volume.

Vol. xi., Part ii., of the *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society* is a good issue. The longest

contribution is a further instalment of "Some Interesting Essex Brasses," by Messrs. Miller Christy, W. W. Porteous, and E. B. Smith. As usual, this is fully illustrated. The article is declared to be probably the last, or last but one, of the series, the authors having now figured, in the *Transactions* of the Essex Society, or elsewhere, "nearly all the Essex brasses which we deem of sufficient interest to figure." We shall hope to see the whole of these papers collected some day in a volume, which will certainly be a most important addition to the literature of brasses. Mr. W. C. Waller gives a fourth and penultimate series of "Old Chigwell Wills," and also contributes selection of "Inventories of Church Goods, 6 Edward VI.," relating to eight Essex parishes. Perhaps the most important paper in the volume is Mr. Henry Laver's article on "St. Peter's Chapel, Bradwell-on-Sea," illustrated by several plates of views and plans of that remarkable little ruined and desecrated church, which Mr. Laver holds to be of Saxon date, and gives good reasons for considering to be "one of the most sacred buildings in the whole county of Essex—nay, of England itself." Other contributions are "Gaynes in Upminster," and "Essex in the Pipe Rolls," by Dr. J. H. Round; and "On the High Antiquity of the Lakes at Leighs Priory," by Mr. John French.



The new part (No. 1, Part iii. of Vol. vii., 1909) of the *Journal* of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead, Ireland, continues worthily the useful work of record. It contains inscriptions from the churchyards of Counties Antrim, Armagh, Carlow, Cavan, Cork, Donegal, Down, and Dublin, illustrated by many sketches and photographs. One of the latter, of Molusk churchyard, parish of Temple Patrick, Antrim, shows the old frame of the Watchers' Lamp, a suggestive reminder of "body-snatching" times. Many of the sketches are of crests and coats of arms. The Association is doing valuable work. With this part is issued an extremely useful "Index of the Churchyards and Buildings from which Inscriptions on Tombs and Mural Slabs" have appeared in the *Journal*, from 1888 to 1908, inclusive. This carefully compiled index will greatly facilitate research. It has been interleaved with blank pages, so that additions may be made to the place-names, until such time as the committee may think fit to issue another index.



PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND held a general meeting at Dublin on October 5 and 6. At the meeting on the 5th the papers read were "The Desmonds' Castle at Newcastle O'Conyll, Co. Limerick," by Mr. T. J. Westropp, and "The Hewetsons of Co. Kilkenny," by Mr. J. Hewetson. On the following day the members made an excursion to St. Doulough's, Malahide, and Swords.



The last meeting of the BIRMINGHAM ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY for the summer session was held

on September 18, when the members journeyed to Bewdley. They were met at the railway station by the Mayor (Mr. John Green), who conducted them first to the Council House, where the interesting charters granted to the town by Edward IV., Henry VIII., James I., and Queen Anne were seen and studied. After viewing several of the old houses in Bewdley, Ribbesford Church was visited. The Rector (the Rev. H. Moore) described its chief points of interest. The Norman north doorway contains an interesting tympanum. This depicts a grotesque monster transfixed with an arrow from the bow of a hunter, while a timid deer flies to the hunter for protection. It is supposed to represent Christ rescuing the soul from the powers of evil. The same tale is told on one of the Norman capitals, where a bird is seen swooping upon a fish, while another larger bird descends upon the back of the first, allowing the fish to escape. The quaint Saxon bell was tolled for the benefit of the visitors, and the curious caricatures preserved from the old screen and pulpit were noticed. One of these represented a pig standing on its hind legs, blowing a bagpipe, and surrounded by a number of little pigs dancing to the music. In another, a fox dressed as a monk appeared preaching to geese and fowls. These caricatures are supposed to be fifteenth-century work. The church contains a beautiful stained-glass window, the work of Burne-Jones and Morris. Ribbesford was formerly the residence of the Actons. Two of the members of the family were implicated in the Gunpowder Plot, and formed part of the company assembled at Dunchurch to meet Catesby and other conspirators. Areley Kings Church, the last place visited, is so much altered by restoration that but little of archaeological interest remains. But here Layamon, the earliest of English historians, lived and worked as a monk. He was the first historic writer in the English language, and compiled the lives of the British Kings. He died in 1200. During the rebuilding of the church, the ancient basement of a Norman font was discovered, bearing the inscription, "Tempore Layamanni sancti." Many portions of the original registers were unfortunately missing; but in 1850 one of the lost volumes was discovered in a lawyer's office in Tewkesbury, and three years ago a schoolmaster in Manchester found the other portions in a cheap eating-house at Manchester, and for a small fee sold it to the present rector, the Rev. D. Vawdrey, who now rejoices in possessing the registers of the church complete from Elizabethan times.



THE HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY had their last outdoor meeting for the season on Wednesday, September 22, when the picturesque country around Petersfield was visited. At Steep Church some notes by Mr. Norman Nisbett were read by Mr. Pink, and the Vicar, Rev. H. P. Betts, detailed some of the architectural features of the building. A charming Tudor house was seen by permission of the owner, Mr. Unsworth, whose collection of old furniture includes a bedstead of the time of Henry VII. After lunch, Stonor Hill was visited, and here Mr. Dale read a paper on "The Wealden Areas." On the way back

to Petersfield a halt was made at the Roman villa of Stroud, discovered by Mr. A. Moray Williams, who met the party and explained the work done.

Bristol members of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY started their seventh winter session well on October 13. The Rev. Charles S. Taylor read a paper on "The Chronological Sequence of the Bristol Churches," and Mr. James McMurtie one on "Indications of Lead Mining on Clifton and Durdham Downs, with Notes on Mendip Mining Laws." A good deal of confusion exists with regard to the dates of the churches, and Mr. McMurtie's subject was quite new to most people. Mr. John E. Pritchard, F.S.A., who founded these winter meetings, and was the moving spirit through six sessions, took the chair. He has been succeeded as honorary secretary by Dr. Alfred Harvey.

At a meeting of the CHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY on October 19, the Archdeacon of Chester read a paper on "The Trade and Customs of Chester in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, as shown in some Old Parish Registers."

On Saturday, September 25, the SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, under the guidance of Mr. P. M. Johnston, visited the extensive excavations which have been in progress on the site of Tortington Priory, near Arundel. The excavations show that the buildings were fairly extensive, the operations extending a good way round the farmhouse. The priory was originally an Augustine foundation, established in the twelfth century by Hadwinius Corbet, probably one of the d'Albini family. Mr. Johnston had his deeply interested audience gathered upon the site of what was the north transept of the priory church, in front of them being the wall of a large barn, which was the only trace of the ancient buildings remaining above ground, and which formed the north wall of the nave. He drew attention to some interesting remnants, such as a small but perfect piece of the plinth moulding which ran round the walls of the transept, and a grotesque corbel, with face half-human and half-dragon. He showed how they had re-established the site of the church, and stated that during their excavations they had found three lead coffins elaborately ornamented. Owing to a misunderstanding, he said, these had been sent on to the museum at Lewes, otherwise he could have shown them; but he presented some rubbings of them, which had been made by Mr. W. Glossop. A curious fact was that there had also been found the body of a boy in the transept, and one explanation was that he might have been an acolyte. On the north side of the priory church they had come upon part of the site of a cemetery. In times past a vault had been found, and he thought it not unlikely that if further search had been conducted, additional discoveries of this sort would have resulted. As the result of the researches, a number of very interesting portions of the old priory had been brought to light, in addition to the church. He intimated, however, that in some instances the identity had not been definitely established. These parts included the chapter-house, the cloisters, kitchen,

refectory, cellarage, and cellarer's parlour, prior's lodging, dormitory, necessarium, dairy, tithe-barn, stables, gate-house, etc. Referring to the stables, the lecturer said the Augustine canons were good sportsmen, and in connection with this he explained that they were not monks in the strict sense of the word, but more resembled the canons of cathedrals. The rule of St. Augustine seemed to have been established at an early date, but had not found its way to England until about the beginning of the twelfth century, when Queen Maud was credited with having founded the first establishment.

Tortington Priory was one of those which fell into great disrepute at the time of the Reformation. They found that at that time a number of small Sussex houses had become corrupt. Some had not husbanded their revenues as well as they should, while, unfortunately, in other cases, the morals of the houses had deteriorated very sadly. But, in the case of Tortington, he was not aware that anything very scandalous was reported, and if there had been anything to report they might be sure that the vile creatures sent round by Henry VIII. were not the sort of people to miss a chance of defaming the inmates of those establishments.

A meeting of the newly-formed CARDIGANSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held at Gogerddan on September 29, Sir E. Pryse presiding. In the course of an address, Professor Edward Anwyl said that while Cardiganshire was not conspicuous for any abundance of remains of the Stone Age, on the other hand, one of the finest specimens of Bronze Age shields in the British Isles was found in that county, near Aberystwyth, and now formed one of the gems of the prehistoric collection of the British Museum. It was a beautiful round shield, the face of which was covered with a series of alternating concentric rings of bronze ridges and bronze rivets. In the British Museum Bronze Age catalogue it held an honoured place by being represented on the frontispiece. There was also found near Llandysul a beautiful specimen of a late Celtic bronze collar, very similar to one found at Wraxall, in Somerset, with the characteristic late Celtic ornamentation. Certain late Celtic remains, too, were found near Penbryn, and there were various indications that certain parts of the country, at any rate, came into touch with some of the leading zones of pre-Roman metal-working in Britain. The Roman remains of the county also deserved close scrutiny. Nor should they forget the camps of the county, which happened to be specially numerous in the northern area. Later on, perhaps, the society might be able to help in determining the periods to which they belonged, and so solve a problem which had long puzzled archaeologists.—Professor Tyrell Green said the society hoped to embark almost at once upon the work of excavating the site of the old St. Thomas's Church at Lampeter. The society also had in contemplation the publishing of a magazine, and it was hoped to issue the first number about Christmas.

A meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on September 25 at Marine House,

Tynemouth, the residence of Mr. R. C. Clephan, F.S.A., for the purpose of inspecting that gentleman's collection of Egyptian antiquities, etc. Mr. Clephan described the collection, and said that the bulk of the things were Egyptian antiquities, and arms and armour of medieval times and those of the Renaissance, but, besides these, were smaller collections of Etruscan, Phoenician, Greek, and Roman antiquities, comprising many objects showing Egyptian influence; and, indeed, it was only now beginning to be realized how very great that influence really was. The collection of ancient lamps and ancient glass contained some very interesting specimens, representative in character. The Egyptian collection was very comprehensive, and had been gathered together over many years, during frequent visits to Egypt.

On September 22, members of the DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY assembled at Sunderland and drove to Seaham, where the old unrestored church, with its many points of interest, was visited. Thence the party proceeded by Dawdon Tower, which was the ancient residence of the family of Bowes, to Dalton-le-Dale. The Church of St. Andrew here is a small parish church, originally Norman, but chiefly of the earliest years of the thirteenth century, and consists of an aisleless nave and chancel and south porch. It contains a good example of a sepulchral effigy, of the fifteenth century, of Sir William Bowes, who married Matilda, daughter of Robert de Dalden, and another effigy of a female. In the north side of the nave is a round-headed doorway, with chevron moulding, about the date of the middle of the twelfth century.

Later the company drove to Easington Church, which, although much "restored," contains many valuable features. The earliest part is the tower, a massive structure of Norman date. The church itself was rebuilt in the thirteenth century, and it is of admirable proportions. It retains much fine wood-work of the seventeenth century. There are also two sepulchral effigies of the family of Fitz-Marmaduke, lords of Horden. The female effigy is of Stanhope marble, and is probably of Isabella, daughter of Robert Bruce, and wife of John Fitz-Marmaduke; and the male effigy, which is of freestone, is of Marmaduke Fitz-Galfred, and has a shield bearing arms, and is about the date of the end of the thirteenth century. The rectory house also presents many remains of a mediæval character.

Other meetings have been the excursion of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES to Brinkburn Priory, Long Framlington, and Rothbury on September 27; the visit of the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CLUB to Sompting Church on September 18, and the meeting of the same club on October 6, when Mr. William Law gave an entertaining lecture on "The Prehistoric British Boy"; and the excursion of the YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Wensleydale on September 22.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

JOHNSONIAN GLEANINGS. By Aley Lyell Reade. Part I. With frontispiece and 7 plates. Privately printed for the author, 1909. Small 4to, pp. 41, xiii. 350 copies only.

Mr. Reade's former publication—*The Reades of Blackwood Hill and Dr. Johnson's Ancestry*—made him known to those interested in Johnson and his epoch as a student of indefatigable earnestness and of keen enthusiasm for original research. Boswell and the other usual sources for Johnsonian biography are the resort of everyone; but Mr. Reade, with his capacity for taking infinite pains and sparing no expense where a new fact is to be hunted down, has gone to original sources, and has prosecuted his researches in new and fruitful directions. The readers of *Notes and Queries* looked eagerly for each fresh instalment of Mr. Reade's work. This material fills about three-fourths of the pleasantly-produced little quarto before us. The remainder is an expansion with new material of a letter to the *Times*, dealing with sundry points concerning Johnson and his schoolmaster and school-fellows. The accumulation of new details here presented concerning Johnson himself, his family relations, his life and doings, and concerning contemporaries and various persons more or less associated with him, makes the book a really fresh addition to knowledge. We cannot help regretting that the fruit of so much original work has not been published in the ordinary way for the world of readers in general. A knowledge of the contents of this volume, as of those of its predecessor, is indispensable to all serious students of Johnson and his times. A word must be added as to the fine illustrations of the book. The frontispiece is a photograph of the author—so youthful in appearance as to encourage the hope that he may continue to do equally valuable work for many a long year to come. The other plates contain portraits of Mrs. Seward, the Rev. Henry White, the Rev. J. B. Pearson, Captain Jervis H. Porter, R.N., Anna Seward, Lucy Hunter, and Sarah Seward—no one of which has ever before been reproduced. These portraits alone, admirably reproduced as they are, give the book a unique value. The other illustrations are views of The Manwoods, Handsworth (the house built by Johnson's great-uncle, Henry Ford), and of the Manor House, Trysull, where Johnson was taken as an infant by his mother in 1711 to stay with her cousin, Mrs. Harriotte. It only remains to be added that a very full index concludes a remarkable volume, which will be cherished by every Johnsonian fortunate enough to possess it.

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THE KNIGHT OF THE GOLDEN SWORD. By Michael Barrington. London: Chatto and Windus, 1909. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 338. Price 6s.

We do not often notice works of fiction in these pages but the book before us is hardly an ordinary

novel. The "Knight of the Golden Sword" is the John Grahame who was the "Bluidy Claver'se" of the fanatical Covenanters, and the story is that of the life of Viscount Dundee during the few years between his marriage and the fatal day of Killiecrankie. Claverhouse is somewhat idealized, no doubt, by Mr. Barrington, as he was by the Dick Nugent who is the narrator of the romance, and whose own love passages are among the most beautiful and moving incidents in a book which holds and moves the reader. Whether the Claverhouse here portrayed is the real flesh and blood Dundee or not is a question which—we trust the author will forgive us for saying it—does not greatly concern us. The story of the manner and place of his death differs from the usually accepted historical record, and the letter to King James is not regarded as authentic by historians in general, the idea being that if, as is generally supposed, Dundee died on the battlefield, the letter must be a forgery. The internal evidence for its authenticity, however, is certainly strong, and Mr. Barrington, we understand, strongly believes in its genuineness. But from the point of view of fiction the matter is not important. If the narrative of Dundee's last hours in this novel is not historically true—well, the reader is inclined to say, so much the worse for history! The portrait of Dundee may be more or less idealized, but it is a portrait skilfully conceived and finely limned. It is clearly the fruit of prolonged study as well as the work of very deft hand. The setting, the incidents, and all the subsidiary details are thoroughly in harmony with the date, and consistent with one another. Mr. Barrington knows his period well, and conveys the atmosphere of the time as skilfully as its material characteristics. And we may add that when so much fiction is written in very slipshod style, it is refreshing to read a novel which is thoroughly well written.

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JEANNE D'ARC: HEROINE AND HEALER, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCES. By Charles Roessler. Four plates and eight illustrations in the text. Paris: *Librairie Alphonse Picard et fils*; London: *Williams and Norgate*, 1909. 8vo., pp. 128. Price 8s. One hundred numbered copies.

We have read this attractive little book with considerable interest. Its chief contents, besides an outline of the Maid's life and running commentary on the documents, are translations of the replies of Jeanne as taken down at her first trial, and of the written depositions of the witnesses who knew her personally. There are some weaknesses in the translations which betray an incomplete familiarity with English idiom and construction, but on the whole they are faithfully rendered, and give a vivid, first-hand picture of the heroic Maid. The moving story of her wonderful life and of her tragic death has often been told, but it never loses its power to enlist and hold the sympathies of the reader. A specially interesting point in Mr. Roessler's book is the account of his discovery, in the vaults of the abbey of St. Denis, of a fine life-size slab, with what he describes as the effigy of Jeanne in the armour which she dedicated to St. Denis after being wounded before Paris. The frontispiece gives an admirable reproduction of this armoured effigy.

We should like to know what view other French archaeologists take as to Mr. Roessler's identification, and as to the real date of the slab. Three other plates show seals of William Harman and Jean Malet, officers engaged in the war; the helmeted head (reputed Jeanne d'Arc) in the Church of St. Maurice, Orléans; and a charming view of La Croix Pucelle, the memorial cross erected by Dunois in the Forest of St. Germain. The cuts in the text include a quaint sketch of Jeanne by Fauquembergue (1429), a facsimile of her signature, and details of the St. Denis effigy. The book, which is entirely in English is printed at Lyon, and, despite a few misprints and mistakes, is remarkably well printed, and nicely produced in red-lettered white wrapper. There is an unfortunate lack of exact references.

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THE BOOK OF THE YORK PAGEANT, 1909. Many plates. York: *Ben Johnson and Co.*, 1909. 4to. Unpaged. Price 25s. net.

This is indeed a worthy memorial of a most successful pageant. It contains a series of short papers on the various aspects of the great show. Mr. C. E. Pascoe writes "The York Pageant Described," and Mr. R. S. Rose "The Music of the Pageant." Dr. Solloway treats of "The Genesis and Evolution of Christianity as Illustrated in the Pageant." The "Ecclesiastical Costumes" are described by the Right Rev. Prior Cummins; the "Sources of Costume Design," by Major and Mrs. Lindberg; and "The Armorial Bearings of the Old Craft Guilds," by Mr. T. P. Cooper; while Colonel Saltmarsh is responsible for "Norman and Plantagenet Armour and Arms," and "Heraldry of the Pageants." All these sections, slight as they are, will no doubt be valued by those who were privileged to see the pageant; but the great charm and beauty of this handsome volume are to be found in the really splendid series of plates. The seven coloured plates, illustrating the various episodes, are clever and spirited reproductions shown against suitable sketch backgrounds; but much more satisfactory, to our thinking, is the series of reproductions in colour of costume studies. The number of separate figures is very large, and the colour-work masterly. These are succeeded by a series of excellent photographs of leading characters and of some of the scenes. Another series of fine plates gives, in colours, splendid reproductions of the banners of the York Guilds, skilfully designed by Mr. T. P. Cooper. A plate of shields, coloured, and several plates of photographs of the principal promoters, officials, etc., conclude a well-arranged volume, the production of which reflects the greatest credit upon its York publishers.

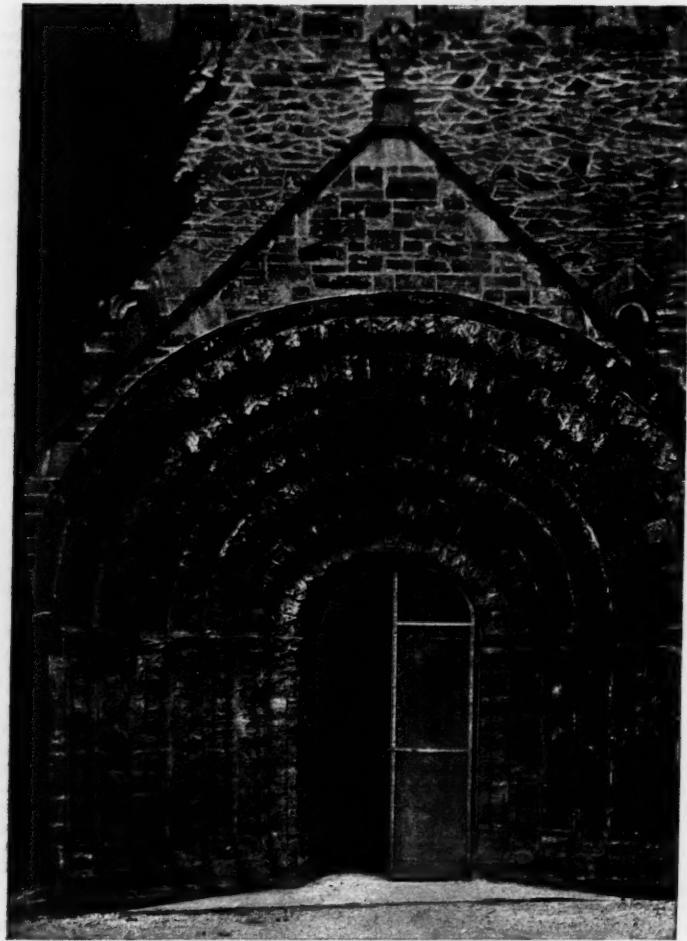
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NORMAN ARCHITECTURE IN CORNWALL. By Edmund H. Sedding, F.R.I.B.A. More than 160 plates. London: *Ward and Co.* and *B. T. Batsford*; Truro: *J. Pollard*, 1909. Crown 8vo., pp. xxiv, 464. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This attractively bound volume is remarkably well filled. It is closely packed with clearly stated and valuable information, illuminated by abundance of illustration. Although the number of Norman ecclesiastical buildings in Cornwall is below the average of other parts of the country, there is still a

large number in which fonts, doorways, and other portions of Norman work may yet be seen. Mr. Sedding takes the churches of the county in alphabetical order, describing clearly and in detail in each case the remains of Norman work, and incidentally supplying also a considerable amount of other ecclesiastical information. An excellent example of Mr.

three western counties." We are kindly permitted to reproduce on this page the illustration of the wonderful west doorway. The condition of the stonework on the north side of the doorway is very bad, owing to exposure to the fury of the western gales; but the seven concentric arches still show much striking ornamentation. Our second illustra-



ST. GERMANS CHURCH: WEST DOORWAY.

Sedding's method will be found in the account of the fine church at St. Germans (pp. 135-154), that quaint spot which, centuries ago, was the religious centre of the county. One of the illustrations shows that imposing late-Norman west front of the church which is "without rival in the county. Indeed, there is no west front of the same period that can equal it in the

tion shows the fine north doorway of the church at St. Mylor, near Penryn, which contains many interesting remains of Norman work. Mr. Sedding calls attention to the curious treatment of the label moulding in this doorway, the whole of which is in good preservation, and adds: "It stands in its original position, the wall being just over 3 feet thick,

and the inside circular arch is also intact. It appears to me that the arch-moulding over the tympanum was rebuilt at the restoration of the church in 1869, at which time the relieving arch of small stones was inserted over the inner arch of the doorway. The jambs of the tympanum have, in my opinion, not been disturbed." In the course of his account of Norman ecclesiastical work, Mr. Sedding gives notes on many of the ancient manor-houses of the county, and adds a chapter on the "Old Saints of Cornwall," and a short glossary of architectural terms. Besides the very numerous and most useful plates of illustra-

which practically seeks to re-establish the Ussher chronology can scarcely call for notice in an archaeological magazine. Mr. Jones finds much of his argument on the advanced state of civilization at remote periods disclosed by modern Babylonian and Egyptian discoveries. Of prehistoric archaeology he appears to be ignorant. At the beginning of a chapter entitled "Archaeological Evidence" he writes: "The contention that the progress of the arts or the formation of language demand long periods for their gradual development is only based on theory, and is best met by facts. Now the evidence is overwhelm-



ST. MYLOR CHURCH: NORTH DOORWAY.

tions there is a large folding ecclesiastical map of Cornwall and parts of Devon, forming together the diocese of Truro. As a comprehensive and useful handbook the volume may be strongly recommended to both architects and ecclesiologists.

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THE DATES OF GENESIS. By the Rev. F. A. Jones. London: The Kingsgate Press, 1909. Crown 8vo., pp. 333. Price 5s. net.

The sub-title describes this book as "A Comparison of the Biblical Chronology with that of other Ancient Nations." Such a book hardly comes within the scope of the *Antiquary*; and, moreover, a volume

ing that the early ages of human history, as far as we know them, show not an inferior stage of development, but very high attainment in art and literature." The last thirty years' victories of the spade appear to be unknown to Mr. Jones. Neolithic and Palæolithic man, and the evidences of their stages of culture, the geological evidence for the antiquity of man, the biological evidence for the evolution of man—all are ignored, save for slight references on pp. 71, 72, where it is admitted that flint implements are the earliest remains of man, but argued seriously that such tools indicate the presence of "wanderers from a civilized centre," who had degenerated "into using

the simple methods that are characteristic of savage tribes." It is unnecessary to say more.

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We welcome the first number, dated October, of the *Musical Antiquary*, published by Mr. Henry Frowde at 2s. 6d. net. There should be ample room for a quarterly devoted to the antiquarian side of musical history. The number opens with a paper by Mr. R. A. Streafeld on "Handel in Italy"—a period of Handel's life (1706-10) which has not yet been adequately treated. An unsigned paper discusses "Early Elizabethan Stage Music," with an example by Robert Parsons (*ob.* 1570), from the MSS. in Christ Church Library, Oxford. Among the other contents are "A Letter to a Musician on English Prosody," by Mr. Robert Bridges; and "Robert Dowland's Musical Banquet," with several illustrative extracts (words and music). The new quarterly makes a good start.

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The September issue of the *Home Counties Magazine* is the first issued since the publication was taken over by Messrs. George Bell and Sons. It contains eighty pages of well-informed short articles and notes on historical and topographical matters relating to the home counties—Recent Denehole Discoveries; Hertfordshire County Records; East Kent Parish History; Bruce Castle, Tottenham; An Ealing Tragedy, 1747; The Chronicle of Paul's Cross; Hendon and Sir William Rawlinson, etc. The illustrations, from photographs and from old prints, are numerous and good. We wish the magazine continued prosperity in the hands of its new publishers.

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In the issue of the *Pedigree Register* for September, edited by George Sherwood, and published by him at 227, Strand, the usefulness of this genealogical quarterly is well maintained. It contains notes on many families, pedigrees, and parts of pedigrees not easily accessible elsewhere, and brings together much useful material for the working genealogist. The opening article, under the title "Leading Records in Pedigree Cases," gives in summary form a valuable list of the chief records to which the searcher may well direct his attention.

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Mr. G. P. Bankart, of Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, has issued privately a booklet on *Leadwork*, illustrating a few executed examples of cast and wrought leadwork. The purpose of the publication is commercial—sizes and prices being given—but it is otherwise interesting as giving specimens of recent artistic production in leadwork. Pamphlets on our table include *Some Observations on Dew Ponds*, by Mr. E. A. Martin, F.G.S., reprinted from the *Geographical Journal*, and containing the results of much careful observation and research; and *Tombelaine*, by Etienne Dupont (Caen: L. Jouan), the sub-title of which is "Une Citadelle Anglaise et ses Bastilles en France pendant la Guerre de Cent Ans." Tombelaine is a great rock near Mont Saint-Michel, which always attracts the gaze of visitors to that famous abbey-fortress. In the pamphlet before us M. Dupont discusses the origin of the name, and tells the story of the fortification of that great mass of rock and of the men who garrisoned it.

The *East Anglian* contains a story of "Sacrilege and Highway Robbery in Cambridgeshire, 1439," from a Gaol Delivery Roll, with commentary by Dr. W. M. Palmer, and other notes of interest. We have also received the *Index to Reports of Canadian Archives from 1872 to 1908* (Ottawa), the key to a valuable series of official publications; *Rivista d' Italia*, September, to which reference is made *ante*, p. 433; and, under the title *Folk Lore*, a catalogue of books on folk-lore, myth, tradition, etc., from Mr. Albert Sutton, Manchester, which is comprehensive, and contains more than 1,300 titles, some of which, by the way, have but a very distant connection with the title of the catalogue.

Correspondence.

CINDERELLA'S SLIPPER.

TO THE EDITOR.

MRS. ANDREWS, in her most interesting and informing paper on "Traditions of Dwarfs in Ireland and in Switzerland" in the October *Antiquary*, remarks in a footnote: "May it not be that Cinderella's glass shoe was really green, and derived its name from the Irish word *glas*, denoting that colour, which is familiar to us in many place-names?" This explanation is ingenious, but that of Professor Henry Morley seems etymologically more exact. It occurs in a note on Drayton's line in "The Barons' Wars":

"Ferrer his tabard with rich verry spread."

"*Verry* or *vair*, Old French for weasel-skin, a grey and white fur, from Latin *varius*, was used in heraldry for ground on a shield, formed into a pattern with rows of silver and blue bells, arranged so that the spaces between blue bells form the silver bells inverted. Confusion between this word *vair* for fur, and *verre* for glass, caused Cinderella's fur slipper in the French fairy-story to become a glass slipper in English."

Another version states that Perrault himself, owing to difficulties in deciphering the old French parchment chronicles, misread *vair* for *verre*. This means that "confusion worse confounded" resulted in the English rendering of the fairy tale, for which Perrault, rather than the translator, is responsible. Thus, to quote a recent writer, "the real Cinderella probably glided softly down the dance in those pointed, curving, fur-bordered shoes of mediæval days. Thanks to Monsieur Perrault, however, she will for ever click-clack down the corridors of time, for those clattering glass slippers belong to her as much now as do the swagging shoes of leather to Puss-in-Boots."

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NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

